CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Larger 1½d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.
Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28498—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 0
Heart Bottle	28 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
P.&O. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st July
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	7th Aug.
P.&O. PEKIN	3809	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
P.&O. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
P.&O. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
				Saturday.
P.&O. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
P.&O. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
P.&O. CATHAY	2983	703	A. Symons	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
P.&O. OCEANA	6188	1700	F. S. Tomlin	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers re-ship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	13th Augt.
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th "
ROHILLA	3387	700		10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 20, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
S. S. DCO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 16, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,630	750	1st Sept. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd an BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on boar by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,900	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	24th Aug. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Bassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
July 27, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th August, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
ETOLIA*	3139	Early August for Plymouth.
CUSCA	3118	Late August for Continental Port.
NIAGARA*	3100	Late September for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Early October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	3220	Late October for Continental Port.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*	3260	Early December for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Middle December for Plymouth.

* Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.
For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8: postage, Anna

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. KAPURTHALA, 1,168 tons, on the 2nd August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on the 5th August at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th August, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BOOLDANA	On or about 5th August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th July, 1891. Agents.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

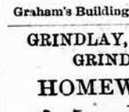
Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	6th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 18th, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS

(THE PHŒNIX BRAND),

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smoke procurable.
These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India: large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the Market*, and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

		Cash Prices. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw	per box of 100	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw	" 100	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw	" 100	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS, Cigar shape	" 100	2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	" 100	1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw	" 100	2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel-shaped	" 100	2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar shape	" 100	3 0

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

These are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.
They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence as being "the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash Prices Rs. a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, per box of 100	3 8
" " No. 2, " "	3 4
" " No. 3, " "	3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COTTON PRESSES.

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,

ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CUMMINS' PATENT COTTON BALING PRESSES.

OUTTURN UP TO 30 BALES AN HOUR.
500 lbs. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lbs. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.
HOOP 7½ lbs. PER BALE OF 400 lbs.
Bales of these measurements are GUARANTEED, without injury to the cotton; and are over 20 per cent. SMALLER than bales from any other press.
Bales of *ordinary measurement* from a CUMMINS' PATENT press, require only 2½ lbs. of hoop per bale of 400 lbs., or about 60 per cent. LESS than any press in India.
The CUMMINS' PATENT COTTON BALES are well-known in ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, having been regularly exported to LONDON, LIVERPOOL, TRIESTE, GENOA, BARCELONA, &c., during the past SEVEN YEARS. They may be seen in BOMBAY at any time; and PRESSES may be seen WORKING at RAICHORE, VIRUDUPATI, SATUR, &c.

HALF PRESSES AND FINISHERS,

COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED, or REVOLVING, BOXES; OUTTURN with revolving boxes up to 60 Bales an hour, any weight of Bale up to 800 lbs. of cotton, ordinary measurement and shape.
Our Representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil-pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders, on behalf of the firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,

Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

SWEATER, FOOTBALL, AND POLO, JERSEYS, &C.

WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36.
Rupees	6-8	6-8.

SUPERIOR WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	7-8	7-8	8-8	8-8.

FINEST CASHMERE JERSEYS (Club Colours.)

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	10-8	10-8	11-8	11-8.

EXTRA FINE WHITE CASHMERE JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	9-8	9-8	10-8	10-8.

NAVY LAMBS WOOL JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	5-8	5-6	6-8	6-8.

WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, OR MUFFLERS.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-8.

SILK SQUARES, FINEST RIBBED SILK, PLAIN, AND CLUB COLOURS.
Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 7-8.

ELASTIC BELTS, ALL COLOURS.
Rs. 2-8.

THORPE AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS Rs. 7 NET.

SLEEPING SUITS. Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED, COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS,

PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., beg to draw attention to the following PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS just received:—

ALBUMINIZED PAPER, Pink and White.	PATENT PLATE ROCKERS.	REVOLVING LAMPS.	CARBOTT'S FILMS.
BROMIDE PAPER, Smooth Rapid.	PLATE LIFTERS.	PAPER MOUNTS.	ARISTOTYPE PAPER.
BROMIDE PAPER, Rough Rapid.	DRAINING RACKS.	Do. OXFORD LINES.	VIGNETTING CHAIRS and HEAD RESTS.
	WASHING RACKS.	VIGNETTING FRAMES.	Thornton's and Pickard's SHUTTERS.
	CHAMPION HANDLE LAMPS.	KODAK FILMS.	
		CLUB PRINT WASHERS.	

Photographic Chemicals, Diamond and Kodak Cameras, Lenses, Plates of all descriptions, and every requisite for the Studio always in Stock.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LD.,

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

POSTAL ADDRESS:—

BOMBAY: Esplanade, Fort, and Cumballa Hill.
Head Office—Show Rooms and Dispensary, "VICTORIA HOUSE," BYCULLA.
POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

SPECTACLES, ~~EYE-GLASSES~~, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual Eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the Defect.
It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.
A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of Defective Vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These Lenses are cut with Great Precision, and may be relied on for Refractive Accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *Pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

		Rs.	a.
In Gold Frames, 18-carat		27	0
In Aluminium Frames		7	0
In Blue Steel Frames		6	0
Ladies' New Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE," with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.			
Gold Frame and Handle		125	0
Silver Gilt	do.	40 & 50	
Shell	do.	20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight				3	0
Best Optical Glass	do.	do.	do.	1	8

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *Pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs.	26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames		10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames		8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight		8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens		3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case		2	0
Horse Shoe Spectacles		5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze-sides		5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames		4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses		5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large Assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in Stock.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake Cut, for Pipes	0 14	1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long Cut, for Cigarettes or Pipes	0 14	1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 0	2 4

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 4, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
VETERINARY LINIMENT
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

A CERTAIN and RAPID CURE for Sprains, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Broken Knees, &c. This is such a valuable Remedy that no Stable should be without it, so that in case of need no time may be lost in applying it.
Full directions accompany each Bottle.
Per Bottle, Rs. 1-4; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S.S. "CHYEBASSA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.
All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July, 1891. Agents.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 31st July, 1891.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION from 4-30 to 7 P.M. will be SPECIALLY RESERVED for Members of the BYCULLA, YACHT, and BOMBAY CLUBS, and the BOMBAY and LADIES' GYMKHANAS and their Families.

Admission free on presentation of Member's Card. A charge of Re. 1 will be made for the use of Gentlemen's Skates, and 8 annas for Ladies' Skates.

EVENING SESSION from 8-30 to 11 P.M., as usual.

Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

A Band will be in attendance at both Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

TENDERS are invited to SUPPLY a SMALL STEAMER of 400—500 tons Gross Tonnage, for a twelve month Charter, to go to Zanzibar, and to ply between that Port and the Ports of Eastern Africa. Tenders are also invited to supply a HULK of 1000 to 2000 Tons capacity.

Particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned.

F. HEYER,
5, Bell Lane,
By order of the Governor of German East Africa.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, through Registered Post, up to 1 P.M. Gunfire, on the 10th August, 1891, for the supply for one year by contract at Bombay of labor for making and repairing Sails, Awnings, and other Canvas Gear.

For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" of 30th July, 1891, or apply to the Undersigned.

A. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Director of the Indian Marine.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 23rd July, 1891.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per Share, on the old Shares, and Rs. 12-8-0 per share on the New Shares, (Free of Income-Tax) will be paid, on application, on and after the 3rd Proximo, to Registered Shareholders on the 29th Instant.

GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 30, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 12-8-0 per share, (Free of Income Tax), will be paid, on application, on and after the 3rd Proximo, to Registered Shareholders on the 29th Instant.

GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 30, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 12-8-0 per Share, (Free of Income-Tax), will be paid, on application on and after the 3rd Proximo, to Registered Shareholders, on the 29th Instant.

GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 30, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per Share, (Free of Income-Tax), will be paid, on application, on and after the 3rd Proximo, to Registered Shareholders, on the 29th Instant.

GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 30, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per Share on the old Shares and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share on the New Shares, (Free of Income-Tax), will be paid, on application, on and after the 3rd Proximo, to Registered Shareholders, on the 29th Instant.

GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 30, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per Share, (Free of Income-Tax), will be paid, on application, on and after the 3rd Proximo, to Registered Shareholders on the 29th Instant.

GREAVES COTTON AND Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 30, 1891.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

NEW FRENCH ARMY FIELD GLASS; Meinist's Twelve Lens CAVALRY BINOCULARS; 12 Lens Shikar, Marine, Race, and Field Glasses. Price List, Post free.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE DOWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

BARLEY (selected imported Grain) FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Bombay Tramway Company. An excellent substitute for oats for feeding horses. Price Rs. 18-8 per candy of 700 lbs., crushed and cleaned; Rs. 17-8 uncrushed. Apply to the STOREKEEPER.

BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.—An excellent and most efficient preparation made from the fresh Betel-Nut; it cleanses and preserves the Teeth and gums; leaving a delightful Fragrance in the Mouth. Prepared by Fernandes and Co., Family Chemists, &c., 30, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LEATHER and PLUSH Goods, Albums, Purses, Wallets, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Tourist Cases, Hand Bags, Combination Cases, Work Boxes, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

BRANDY.—Gonzalez and Co's well-known Brandy in Wired Bottles. Awarded Gold Medal at Paris Exhibition, 1889. To be had of all Wine Merchants, and Wholesale from D. P. BATHA and Co., Sole Agents.

THE efficacy of MOTIVALA'S PREPARATIONS, viz., Couch Pills, Dysentrodyne and Diarrhœa Drops, Dinner Pills, Tooth Powder and Ringworm Powder, has been certified by very numerous European and Native Gentlemen Merchants, Civil and Military officers and qualified Medical Practitioners. For Handbills containing certificates of cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Freere Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER COB; 6 years; up to any weight; and quiet.—Apply R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18: Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

LADIES are especially requested to inspect our new Stock of Toilet Requisites, indefrizzable Fringes, Wigs and high Class Perfumery. Moderate prices.—V. FUCILE & Co., below Bombay Club.

I HAVE always in hand a large Stock of mixed COLOURED FIRS for uses of Mills. Prices low. Samples sent free on application. Up-Country orders promptly executed. ABDUL HUSSEIN MOOLLA KADERBHOY, No. 1, Lane, Kamatypoora.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

JUST UNPACKED, Chocolate and Milk, Per tin Ans 8. Cocoa and Milk, per tin Ans 8. Swiss Milk, Dairy Brand, per tin Ans 6.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay. New Price Lists free on application.

POONA SEASON.—TO LET, a comfortable and UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 1, Alexandra Road. It contains ten stables, two coach-houses, and a large number of out-houses. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Deccan Herald," Poona.

TO BE LET.—With immediate possession the BUNGALOW, known as "The Cairn," Cumballa Hill, containing five bedrooms, two handsome reception rooms, stabling for four horses, coach house, servants' quarters, &c., &c. Rent moderate. Apply to E. W. FLOWER.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Gollicra:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KSHIRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.—Send your orders to S. L. NORMAN & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay. Lists on application.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.

APPLY TO
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in Situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

SALE OF very valuable Land with Puka Built Godown (used for storing crackers, Wheat, Seeds, &c.) thereon situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate (Port Trust.)

MR. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 10th day of August, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by order of the owners Messrs. Curimbhoy Ebrahim Noor Mahomed, Jairajbhoy, Peerbhoy and Goolam Mahomed Cassumalli.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the godown standing thereon, situate near Clive Road, on the Elphinstone Estate, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 402 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by public passage, on or towards the south by public passage, on or towards the east by the property of Abdool Hoossein Cumrudin, and on or towards the west by the G. I. P. Railway Line, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3 186, and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 5/300, and Street No. 130-1-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsi and Cama, the vendor's solicitors at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneer, at No. 20, National Bank Building.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, July 31, 1891. Auctioneer.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 bay Arab, very fast, 14-2, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.
1 grey Arab galloway, fast and quiet, goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong 4-seated barouche, in good order.
1 single-seated office-brougham.
1 small palanquin office shigram, with grey pony and harness.
1 bay C-B gelding, 8 years old, good jumper and pig sticker used as an Infantry charger, for 2 years quiet in saddle.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Hamilton and Co., by order of Thucker Hurri Dharamsy and on account and at the risk of J. T. Sleeman, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, one pair of magnificent chiffoniers, Japanese flower vases, Brussels carpets, very handsome table and hanging lamps, &c., &c.

Also the property of a gentleman consisting of a piano, household furniture, pictures, &c.

The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's patent hanging and table kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c, the property of Major H. DOBIE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 31, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in the Jutha of Kessowjee Nuthoo Sailor, by order of Thucker Ludha Anundjee and on account and at the risk of Messrs D. P. Batha & Co—

ex s. s. Landora.

25 bales each 300 gunny bags, twilled No. 2, 41 by 26½ of Barnagore Mill, black end, 2¼ lb average.

SALE OF OIL MANSTORES, PROVISIONS, &c., AT CHUCKLA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chuckla Street, by order of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Ebrahim and others, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Esoofally Sumsoodeen and Co.

The whole of their stock-in-trade consisting of Crosse and Blackwell's and J. T. Morton's oil manstores, provisions, candles, tobacco, patent medicines, cash-boxes, carriage lamps, kerosine oil stoves, glass knobs, plated-salvers, Lumsden's account books, velvets, safe, scale, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co's Establishment, the valuable and handsome substantial-made blackwood and teakwood, dining room, drawing room, library and bed room furniture by Jamsetjee Nourojee and others, best plated-ware, rich crockery, & glassware, rich table ornaments, first rate hanging and table lamps by Hinks' and Ditmar, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, rich China and Japanese flower vases, &c., the property of J. B. MURZBAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

One handsome single-seated miniature brougham by Souza and Co.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd August, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colourd piece-goods and the following:—

1 square pianoforte.
2 cases 20 Rolls R leather belting 2½ and 3 inches.
100 kegs distinfecting powder.
93 coils rope 12 to 4 inches.
On account of the concerned.—
1 bale gunny bags damaged by white ants.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-built office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light serviceable victoria.
1 mail phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF CEYLON-MADE CIGARS.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

12 cases each containing from 40 to 50 boxes of Ceylon-made cigars.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF 65 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd August, at 3 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Thucker Morarjee Callianjee and on account and at the risk of Aga Hajee Meerza Mahomed Medi Telcasi—

65 bales each 50 pieces grey shirtings, No. 14999.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp & Co's Establishment, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood substantial-made household furniture, best-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand pianoforte, rich table and cabinet ornaments, hammock chair, a set of electric call bell with wire and battery complete, Hink's table and hanging lamp, pictures, Persian carpets, &c., the property of A. PELL, Esq.

Catalogus will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 31, 1891.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, GOLD AND PEARL JEWELLERY, &c. &c.

Messrs. SHERIFF SON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st August at 2 p.m., in their Auction Rooms, in Apollo Street, some pieces of household furniture, consisting of sofas, chair, round, writing, dressing and washing tables, teapoys, almyrahs, with and without doors, iron, wooden cots, mirrors, pictures, table, and hanging lamps, photographic camera lens by Dallmeyer 3.B, Hokin and Co., Derogy-Lerebours, frames, silver baths, dishes, printing frames, dark room, gold and pearl jewellery, watches, &c, &c.

Property on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, July 31, 1891.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON GIRDERS FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

TUNNEL PLANT

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots' Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

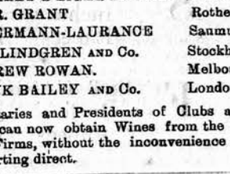
SALISBURYS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS, BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

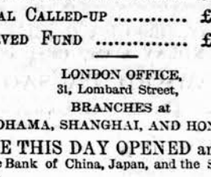
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.



Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.



SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rheir
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BANKS.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

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YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
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Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

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BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BURREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, the 28th August, 1891, at 5-30 p.m.

C. L. WEBER.
Honorary Secretary.

23rd July, 1891.

NOTICE.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THE above FIRM stand SECOND in the Official Returns of Brandy exported by over 200 Cognac Firms during the year 1890, which proves conclusively that their Brandy is well-known all over the World. Sold by all Wine Dealers.

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A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,
Agent for the Farben Fabriken Vormals Friedrick Bayer and Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that AGA ABDOOL ALI BIN ABDOOL SATTAR of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, has by his constituted Attorney Mirza Baker Isfehani CONTRACTED TO SELL the undermentioned property to me.

ANY and all person and persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to my Solicitors, Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim, and Kola, at their office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Bhendy Bazaar Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and six and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 94, new No. 7407, old survey No. 1351, and new survey No. 1020, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Khoja Peerbhoy Khimjee, on or towards North and West

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Meeting of Medical Faculty, University Hall, 5-15 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a. m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p. m.
Rugby Football, 5-30 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-morrow, at 5 o'clock.

SOROSIS.—The second anniversary of the Bombay Sorosis Club will be held on Saturday at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The Rev. Mr. Banme has kindly consented to give a short address; afterwards there will be some music. It is requested that all unsold tickets be returned to-day.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—A Hindu woman named Prembai, living on the first floor of a house at Borah Bazar Street, has reported to the police that her room was broken into during her absence from home on Wednesday night, and gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 2,552 stolen from a cupboard.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LAD.—Koorpal Roimull, residing at Doorgadevie, reports to the police that his brother, Palak Roimull, aged 17 years, left his house on the evening of the 28th inst. to collect his outstandings in different part of the town and has since been missing. He was wearing at the time gold ornaments valued at Rs. 75.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a game this afternoon at 5-20. Colors—McCausland, Gunner Smith, Fischer, Lidbetter, Hewitt, E. T. Tudor, Ross, Symes, Anderson, Trefitt, Fairless, Watling, Owen, Waller, Dobbin, Joyce, and a Gunner. White—St. Paul, Walpole, Reid, Tudor, Merryweather, Vines, Clark, Gunner Walker, Gunner Langton, 2 other Gunners, Waters, Balfour, Tucker, Home, Capt. Francis, Schofield, Buerley.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the "King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry" (Mr. A. A. Wilson, bandmaster) will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock :—

Quadrille	.....	New Promenade	..... Coote.
Overture	.....	The Bohemian Girl	..... Balfe.
Song	.....	Golden Love	..... Wellings.
Valse	.....	Chanto de l'Aube	..... Lamothe.
Selection	.....	Parisina	..... Donizetti.
Galop	.....	Eldorado	..... Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—The following have been appointed Examiners for the forthcoming examination of the Bombay University : English—Father Hamilton, Rev. Macomish, Prof. Selby, Prof. Barrett, and Mr. R. H. Guanion. Mathematics—Prof. Hathornthwait, Mr. Tait, and Dastur Sanjana. Sanscrit—Messrs. Kathavate, Paranjpe, Pendse, and Doivedi. Persian—Messrs. Antia and Ispahni. Physics—Messrs. Jackson and Naegamvala. Chemistry—Mr. Alexander and Dr. Barre. Logic and History—Father Bochum and Mr. Padshah. Latin—Professor MacMillan and Father Usteri.

THE STABBING AFFRAY AT CAMMATIPURA.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Dillon brought up on remand Gharoo Janoo, a low-caste Hindu, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charged with attempting to murder Rama Sakia by stabbing him with a knife on the evening of the 23rd ultimo. The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns. After recording evidence of the witnesses in the case his worship altered the charge to one of grievous hurt. The accused in defence pleaded provocation and stated that on the evening in question he was struck by the complainant and one of his friends while he was sitting in the verandah of his house at Cammatipura. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Constable Powar, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Ebrahim Moses and Issack Moses before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing carpenters' tools, valued at Rs. 8, from the workshop of the G. I. P. Railway at Parel. The first accused was further charged with escaping from the custody of the police. On Wednesday morning a police sepoy arrested the first accused on suspicion at Parel, when an iron tool belonging to the railway company was found in his possession. The sepoy accused Ebrahim of theft, when he threw the tool on the ground and ran away. Next day, however, the police succeeded in arresting the accused at his house, where they recovered the implements in question. It was subsequently found that the second accused had also a hand in the affair, and he, too, was arrested. The magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to an accumulated term of five weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, and the second to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

NEW ENTERPRISE IN BOMBAY.—Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co., whose well-known emporia of Indian artware in Delhi, Calcutta, and Simla are always the first call of tourists, are opening out a similar place in Bombay, Esplanade Road. Lovers of Indian artware will be able to visit an establishment which brings together all the best art products of every part of India. Messrs. Tellery and Co. have now a large establishment in Delhi, where they employ the best workmen obtainable for repousse, brasswork, embroidery, carpets, &c. They try to preserve the original Indian taste and designs whilst improving the finish. Amongst other commissions they are now engaged on some elaborate brass work for the Czarewitch. The enterprise, which was started only a few years back, has assumed daily increasing proportions and has attracted the attention and approval of the Government of India. Mr. Tellery has been called by the Supreme Government to an interview with Sir Edward Buck at Simla, and has been invited to become a member of the Imperial Institute and to assist the committee of management in procuring the best specimen of Indian art and generally to assist in furthering the interests of the Institute.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. V. Falconer, of the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by Ramkhoosal Sahatu, a syce in the service of Captain Naylor living at Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon. It appeared from the evidence of the witnesses that on the 11th instant, whilst the complainant and his friends were cooking their meals near a stable in the hotel compound, Mr. Falconer went there and without saying anything threw away the cooking utensils which contained food. The complainant asked him the reason why he had spoiled their dinner, when Mr. Falconer struck the complainant with his stick. Mr. Falconer, who denied the charge, in his defence stated that the complainant and others kept a fire-place near the stables, so, fearing lest the hay might catch fire, he asked them to put out the fire. As they refused to do so he put it out. It was a pure invention on the part of the complainant and his friend that he struck the complainant. His worship after hearing the witnesses in the case imposed a fine of Rs. 15.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY.

THE eighteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the French Press Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at No. 4, Church Lane, Mr. Theodore Kleinknecht in the chair. The following report of the directors was submitted :

The directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June 1891. The Berar cotton crop has again been a large one, 71,029 bales fell to the share of the presses in Khamgaum against 75,330 bales last year, 20,722 bales were pressed by your company. The accounts show a balance of Rs. 17,118-8-7 to credit of profit, and your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 50 per share or 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital, to be paid to the shareholders, free of income-tax, and the transfer of balance, namely, Rs. 2,118-8-7 to credit of the reserve fund. Your directors have recommended the payment of a bonus to the retiring managers as an acknowledgment of their successful management of the company's affairs during the last 18 years, and have no doubt that the shareholders will gladly respond to it. At the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on the 15th July 1891, the management of the company passed into the hands of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

The directors' report was approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 50 per share, or ten per cent. on the paid-up capital, was declared and made payable on and after 31st July 1891. Mr. L. Appli was elected a director in place of Mr. W. Thacker. The election of Mr. Bezonjee Pallonjee as a director in place of Mr. D. Morris was confirmed. Mr. Fardoonjee Ardeshir Curset-jee was appointed an auditor for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum. An allowance or bonus of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned to the managers of the company for their successful management of the company's affairs during the last 18 years. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

PUSHED OVER A CLIFF AT MATHERAN.

IMPERATRIX VS. JAGU UJYAGUR AND SHEIK DAWOOD DIN MAHOMED.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, sessions judge of Thana, who in June last convicted the two accused of murder and sentenced them to death, subject to the sanction of the High Court. Mr. G. K. Deshmukh appeared for the first accused; Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas, with Mr. Rustomjee Ruttonjee, for the second accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the two accused and three others were committed by Mr. A. G. Kotwal, first class magistrate of Thana, for trial on the charge that they, on the 9th April last, at Matheran, in the Karjat taluka of the Thana district, committed murder by causing the death of one Jiwan Bhamjee. The deceased and the five accused were sweepers at Matheran. The accused were said to have waylaid the deceased by the roadside, beaten him severely, tied his arms, taken him to the edge of a precipice, and pushed him over. The Sessions Judge, in charging the jury, told them that these facts, if proved, constituted murder, for there could be no doubt that if the deceased was pushed over the cliff designedly, those who pushed him must have intended to cause his death. It was alleged, and did not appear to be denied, that the quarrel was about a woman named Parwatee, a witness in the case, who had left the deceased for the first accused, and had again been obliged to go back to the deceased. The first accused disappeared with Parwatee after the alleged crime. The evidence of eye-witnesses of the crime may be briefly summarized as follows : A woman named Kulsamb said that, on her way to get water at Malet's spring, she came upon the five accused struggling with the deceased and hitting him ; that the second and fifth accused hit him with the sticks produced in court, and that the fifth, taking a yellow cloth from the first accused's head, tied the deceased's arms with it, after which the witness was sent away. Parwatee said that she was with the deceased when the accused came out upon them ; that the third accused demanded Rs. 15 of him ; that he referred him to her ; that the fifth accused took him under the arms and threw him face downwards ; that the third hit him slit over with his own stick and the others with their sticks, and also kicked him ; that the fifth then took the first accused's yellow head-cloth and tied the deceased's hands with it ; that they then took him away to the brink of a precipice, where, after the third and fifth accused had again hit him with a stick, the fifth tied him up in a bundle, and they two, with the fourth accused, sat him down with his face eastwards and pushed him over. Santa, an old chamar, spoke to having seen the first three accused beating another sweeper whose name he did not know ; and there might have been others there whom he could not see for the trees. In addition to the evidence of these eye-witnesses the jury had also the statements of the accused themselves, which, Mr. Crawford remarked, the law allowed them to treat as evidence each against the man who made it and against the others also, provided that it implicated the man who made it equally with them. The sessions judge drew a distinction between the first beating and the throwing over the cliff. As far as could be seen from the medical evidence, it was the latter, and not the blows, which caused the deceased's death. At any rate, to fall over a precipice was certain to cause death. Blows might or might not do so. It would not be right to assume, Dr. Crawford said, that the deceased would have died of the blows, since, his death having been otherwise caused, it was impossible to say whether they were mortal or not. The jury were told that if they found any of the accused not guilty of murder, they must still consider whether they were not guilty of voluntarily causing hurt by the first beating, that is, of intentionally causing him bodily pain. As to this all of them except the fifth accused had confessed, and the statements of each of them might, in the session judge's opinion, be considered against all.

The unanimous virdict of the jury was that all the accused were guilty of voluntarily causing hurt, and that the first and fifth accused were guilty of murder. Agreeing with the verdict, the Sessions Judge sentenced the first and fifth accused to death, the other three being sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year each.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence in the case and the arguments of the pleaders, confirmed the sentence of death upon the first accused, but, declining to confirm the sentence of death upon the fifth accused, sentenced him to transportation for life.

ASSAULT UPON A EUROPEAN REGIMENTAL POLICEMAN.

IMPERATRIX VS. LAL KHAN HAJEE KHAN AND LALAN ABDUL NABI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. Hammick, sessions judge of Ahmednagar, who in May last convicted the first accused of instigating the second to strike Private Patrick Stapleton of the King's Own Regiment, and the second of voluntarily causing him hurt, and sentenced the first to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default one week's further simple imprisonment, while the second was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Branson, with Mr. G. R. Kirloskar, appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that, about 10 p.m. on the 22nd April last, Privates Stapleton and Myers, of the King's Own Regiment, were on regimental police duty in the Sadar Bazar. The first accused, a jemadar of police, who was dressed in a khaki uniform and had a sword at his side, accosted Stapleton in English, asking who they were. Stapleton replied that they were policemen on duty. The first accused told him they were not wanted there. A crowd gathered round them and stones began to be thrown at the soldiers. Stapleton told Myers to go for help and himself turned to go away. Thereupon the first accused said something to the people about him. They then rushed upon Stapleton and struck him several blows with sticks, knocking him down three times. At this moment Myers returned ; he saw Stapleton on the ground, saw him get up and be knocked down again two or three times by the second accused with a stick, and was himself knocked down by the rush of natives. Stapleton then told Myers that they would have to run for it ; they therefore ran—Stapleton towards the barracks, but Myers in the opposite direction. Stapleton went to the regimental hospital, where he got his hand dressed and then went to bed without reporting the occurrence. Myers, with a sergeant's party, went in search of Stapleton. Meeting the chief constable DeSilva on the road, they went to the police station, where the first accused was standing, wearing his uniform and sword as a jemadar. DeSilva told him to give up his sword, which he refused to do, saying he would go to the cantonment magistrate and there surrender his sword if ordered to do so. The havildar raised an alarm, which brought a crowd to the shop. DeSilva moved off with the jemadar under the military guard, telling the havildar not to lead a crowd to the saheb's bungalow. He, however, disobeyed and headed the crowd which followed the prisoner and escort. At the mess-house DeSilva told the magistrate what had occurred, and by the magistrate's order the jemadar was disarmed and DeSilva was ordered to look him up. The sergeant returned to barracks and the jemadar was handed over to the civil police.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the decision of the court, said : The assessors disbelieved the evidence for the prosecution and were of opinion that the appellants, Lal Khan and Lalan, were not guilty. The learned sessions judge records that he considered the story told by the complainant Stapleton, which another soldier Myers supported, to be intrinsically improbable. He points out the absence of any motive to induce the accused persons to commit the assault described. He notices also the trifling nature of the injuries. Myers, who says he was knocked down, shewed no scar. Stapleton says he was knocked down three times with a long stick which the assailant lifted in both hands, but no evidence was put in to show what injuries were caused. He says he went to hospital, but only to get some injury to his hand dressed, and it is not clear that he went there that night. He admits that although he went straight to barracks, and is a regimental police officer, he made no report of the assault to any superior. Many discrepancies in the evidence of these two men and of the other soldiers have been pointed out to us by Mr. Branson, who appears for the appellants. The learned judge and assessors were, in our opinion, right in not giving weight to this evidence. Where the Judge differed from the assessors is in the value he attaches to the evidence of Sadu, the Mhar dooly-bearer, Pascol, the cook out of place, and Rango, the Mhar woman. It appears, however, that Sadu was produced as a witness by Myers, who admits he has known him all along, but did not bring him forward till four days after. Myers also produced Rango, but not till five days after, and Pascol did not come forward till four days after the alleged assault. Sadu contradicts Myers in material points as to the circumstances of their meeting. These witnesses are really brought forward to corroborate the soldiers' story which the judge does not believe ; and whether we consider their evidence in regard to the support it lends to that story or in regard to the contradiction it gives to it, we do not think a conviction can safely be based on it. It is to be noticed also that many other persons were present in the bazar, and some of them might presumably have been called, had the case for the prosecution been true. It is almost conceded by the learned Government pleader that the witnesses for the prosecution have not given a true account of the cause of the disturbance that occurred in the bazar ; and there is some evidence about some soldier or other having had a quarrel with a man named Pastin, of which the suggested cause is an insult to a woman. As we do not consider the evidence against the appellants trustworthy, we reverse the convictions and sentences, and direct that the accused be acquitted and set at liberty.

For the reasons above stated the court reversed the convictions recorded against, and the sentences passed upon, the two accused.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN A. E. S. SCARLE, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 12th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate for one year.

LIEUTENANT R. J. BENTINCK, 1st West India Regiment, has been granted leave on medical certificate for six months.

CAPTAIN L. W. BODE, Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed a Staff Captain in the Intelligence Branch, Horse Guards.

CAPTAIN W. G. GRANT, Lincolnshire Regiment, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment.

THE following postings have been ordered :—To 1st Battalions.—Lieutenants W. M. Lee, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and H. Maclear, East Lancashire Regiment. To 2nd Battalions.—Lieutenants St. J. A. Cox, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, W. L. Rook and S. H. W. Tordiffe, Wiltshire Regiment, and W. M. Lushington, Royal Irish Regiment.

LIEUTENANT G. H. S. BROWNE, Suffolk Regiment, remains at home pending arrival of the 1st Battalion from India.

THE undermentioned remain at home on extended leave :—Major and Colonel A. FitzR. Hart, C. B., East Surrey Regiment, Captain A. W. Pennyman, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Lieutenant Viscount Fincastle, 16th Lancers, Lieutenant W. Holt, Hampshire Regiment, and Surgeon S. Powell, Medical Staff.

LIEUTENANT H. F. LEE, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, and F. M. Carleton, 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, have been appointed Adjutants of their respective battalions.

CAPTAIN H.R.W. LUMSDEN, at present attached to the 30th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Wing Commander, *sub pro tem*, in the 1st Bengal Infantry.

THE undermentioned passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani on the 6th instant :—Major H. W. N. Guinness, Royal Irish Regiment ; Captain G. H. Ovens, Border Regiment ; Lieutenants R. H. Hare, R. St. G. Gorton, and W. F. T. Corrie, Royal Artillery ; W. Ewbank, Royal Engineers ; G. O. Rose-Keppel, Royal Scots Fusiliers ; A. W. Pennington, 9th Bengal Lancers ; P. Holland-Pryor, 17th Bengal Cavalry ; F. W. Pirrie and F. J. D. Henslowe, 4th Bengal Infantry ; H A Vallings, 24th Punjab Infantry ; J Gaisford, 25th Punjab Infantry ; P W Anderson, 40th Bengal Infantry ; E J Drummond, 2-2nd Gurkhas ; C S Eastmead, 2-3rd Gurkhas ; A T Bowlandson, 30th Bombay Infantry ; C B Winter, Lincolnshire Regiment ; J Randall, 23rd Pioneers ; A Roberts, 24th Punjab Infantry ; and Surgeon C L Walsh, Medical Staff.

SURGEON J N CRAWFORD, I M S, attached to the 2nd Bengal Lancers at Allahabad, is directed to assume medical charge of the 2nd (Queen's Own) BLI, in addition to his other duties, from Surgeon-Major Seaman and until the arrival of Surgeon-Major Cones, I M S.

THE NEW CAVALRY REGULATIONS.

THE following are some of the principal alterations in the new Cavalry Regulations which will shortly be published :—

The pace of the gallop is 15 miles an hour. When troops are moving at a gallop and a new formation is required, the heads of columns, &c., drop into a canter till the formation is completed, when the gallop is resumed.

2. In forming squadrons (*i.e.*, line) from squadron columns, as a rule the 2nd troop forms on the right of the leading troop, the 3rd and 4th troops on the left. These troops come up at an increased pace *at the incline*.

3. In forming line of squadron columns from column of troops, the 2nd squadron moves on the right of leading squadron, the remainder on the left.

4. What we have been calling divisions are now called troops. A squadron may be divided into three or four troops ; the strength of these troops is not yet settled, but they are to be either 12 or 16 file, according to the number of men in the ranks.

5. In column, the rear rank is ½ horse's length from front rank ; in line, it drops back to one horse's length.

6. Troop leaders are consequently always in front of the centre of their troops, from which they are ½ horse's length distance in column.

7. In each troop there are three guides (non-commissioned officers), one in the centre, and one on each flank. The centre guide always follows his troop leader.

8. There is no turning the head in dressing, except at the halt or on the passing line. Men have to ride straight and keep their touch to the centre of their *troops*, the general alignment and cohesion of the squadron being secured by the troop leaders riding parallel with each other and the proper intervals.

9. All wheels from the halt and all wheels on the move at a walk (with the exception, in both cases, of changes of direction of columns) are made on a fixed pivot. All wheels on the move at a trot or gallop and *all* changes of direction of columns are executed on a moving pivot.

The radius of the arc described by the troop leaders in changing the direction of a column of troops should equal 1½ times troop frontage, which in all cases in which the troops of a squadron are wheeled simultaneously on a moving pivot as from line into column or *vice versa* equals troop frontage. In wheeling, the troop must move up to the ground from which the troop leader commenced his wheel, the centre guide following in the troop leader's track at the proper distance.

10. The leader of the centre, or right centre, troop is termed the directing troop leader. When the squadron leader personally conducts his squadron, he rides two horses' lengths in front of this leader, who merely follows him at the prescribed distance.

11. The moment a squadron halts, the troop leaders correct their alignment or distance, the troops conforming. The command "dress" is not to be given unless a critical dressing is required.

12. The double column has disappeared from the drill book ; it is under consideration whether half sections can also be done away with.

13. There are no bases given during field manœuvres, distances and intervals being taken from the directing squadron.

14. There are still two markers for the regiment, but their duties are to mark the passing line in parade movements, and to indicate the position to be taken up by the regiment in the assembly.

15. "Sections right, march." The right front rank section wheels to its right, followed by its rear rank at half horse's length, &c.

"Advance by sections from the right." Right front rank section advances followed by rear rank, remainder front rank sections wheeling to right, &c.

"Retire by sections from the right." Right hand front rank section wheels to the right, again to the right, &c., rear rank moving up to ground on which front rank section stood, &c.

16. In diminishing the front on the move the word is "advance by sections," "rear halt," when all but the leading front rank section will halt ; in increasing the front the command would be "form fours," "rear trot" as we have always done.

In forming troops on the move ("form troops") from single files, &c., each troop leader gives the word "rear trot or gallop" on which the head of the troop continues the pace.

When the troop is formed it is led to an increased pace to its place in column.

17. A "mass" is in lieu of squadron columns at close intervals, the interval being two horses' lengths.

"Quarter column." Squadrons in column at troop open column distance from each other and two horses' lengths, so that a wheel of troops to either hand would change the order to that of "mass."

THE people of Northampton, a borough with whose name that of Mr. Bradlaugh will ever be associated, have resolved to perpetuate his memory by erecting a statue and building a "Bradlaugh Hall." It is estimated that a sum of 3,000*l.* will be required for these purposes, and a large portion of it has already been subscribed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.

Haydon, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, from duty, from Deolali.
Ormerod, Captain, Bengal, 2nd R M Fusiliers, on leave, from Chanvattia.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 28.

Smith, Captain, Bo, R A, on leave, to Ahmednagar.

JULY 29.

Vaughan, Captain, 7th Bengal Infy, to join, I B, to Simla.

JULY 30.

Broke-Smith, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, to Australia.
Ormerod, Capt, Bengal, 2nd R M Fusiliers, on leave, to Australia.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 31st July, 1891.

1. The Colaba Range will be available for practice on Saturday next, the 1st proximo, and every alternate Saturday at 3-30 p.m. until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Weather permitting there will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Co-operage on Saturday, the 1st August, at 7 a.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major &
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 30.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India :—Capt A E S Searle, S C, Wing Officer, 12th Bo Infy, for one year.

Lieut R J Bentinck, 1st West India Regt, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secy of State leave on medical certificate for six months.

G I P Ry Vol Rifle Corps—The Government of India have been pleased to confer on Lieut-Col S Jackson, C I E, late Comdt, as a special case, the honorary rank of Colonel on retirement.

G I P Ry Vol Rifle Corps—G H Hubbard, Gent, to be Second Lieut.

The services of Surgn J Holt, I M S, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Dept.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps—A W Thomson, Gent, to be Second Lieut.

The undermentioned officer is granted an extension of leave out of India on private affairs :—Major W A Broome, S C, Second-in-Command, 27th B L I, for eight months.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that Capt H M Abud, Sixth Assist Political Resident, Aden, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major J W Wray to act as Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Col C Wodehouse, C I E., or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments until further orders :—Mr E F Green, on being relieved by Mr L H Spence, to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Broach District ; and Khan Saheb Jehangirsha Ardeshir Taliarkhan, on being relieved by Mr Green, to act as Assist Supt of Police in the Thana District.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr A R Maidment as a Police Probationer.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges :—Rao Saheb Gopal Anant Bhat from Alibag to Chikodi as Joint Subordinate Judge, pending further orders ; and Rao Saheb Sitaram Vishnu Bhave from Sinnar to Alibag ; and to appoint—Rao Saheb Lakshman Crishnajee Nulkar to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge at Sinnar ; and Mr Vasudeo Ganesh Kadusker to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Joint Subordinate Judge at Nasik during the absence on leave of Rao Saheb Manekial Gordhandas Gunderia, or pending further orders.

A'zam Daji Hari Renavikar, Head Karkun of taluka Dindori in the district of Nassik, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Mr Jugaldas Luximidas has been appointed (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to be Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Anklesvar in the Surat District, vice Mr Nanalal Mansukhlal.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraya, second class Subordinate Judge of Bhiwndi, within the local limits of his [illegible] powers as a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr W A Wallinger to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals, during the absence of Mr H W Keys on privilege leave, or pending further orders ; and Mr Krishnaji Babaji Phadke to act as Sub-Assist Conservator of Forests, third grade, and to hold charge of the Sub-division Office at Nasik, vice Mr Wallinger, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Raghvendra Pandurang Bengiri, BA, Mamlatdar of Bagalkot in the Bijapur District, to act as District Depy Collector, Bijapur, and sixth grade Depy Collector during the absence of Rao Bahadur Narayan Ganesh Deshpande on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Gopal Janardhan Bhatkhande to be sub pro tem Depy Collector, sixth grade.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn J Holt to act as Secy to the Surgn-Genl with the Government of Bombay during the absence of Surgn B B Grayfoot on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur N G Deshpande, District Depy Collector, Bijapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr N B Divatia, C S, Assist Collector, Bijapur, is granted an extension by three days of privilege leave of absence.

Mr J L Lushington, Assist Supt, Deccan Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr W H Lucas, Assist Collector, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-eight days.

Mr H W Keys, Depy Conservator of Forests, fourth grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Central Division.

Rao Saheb Anant Raghunnath Modak, L C E, sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed in that grade vice Rao Saheb Yashwant Ballal Tambe, B A, deceased.

Mr Digambar Dalaya, B A, sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar vice Rao Saheb Modak.

Rao Saheb Lakshman Moreshwar Sathe, sub pro tem first grade Mamlatdar, to revert to the second grade vice Rao Saheb Wasudev Ramchandra Patwardhan, returning to British Service.

Rao Saheb Mohoniraj Eknath Ghotankar, sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar, to revert to the third grade vice Rao Saheb Sathe.

Rao Saheb Wasudev Ramchandra Patwardhan, on his return from foreign service, is posted to taluka Junnar in the Poona District, and is authorized to exercise first class Magisterial powers.

Rao Saheb Krishnarao Sadashiv Mudle, BA, Mamlatdar of Junnar, is transferred to Sirur.

Rao Saheb Lakshman Moreshwar Sathi, Mamlatdar of Wai, is transferred to Nasik.

Rao Saheb Mahadev Trimbak Chiplunkar, LCE, Mamlatdar of Nasik, is transferred to Wai.

In consequence of the appointment of Rao Saheb Anupram Balmukundas to be sub pro tem sixth grade Depy Collector, the following appointment is made :—Rao Saheb Bahadur Mahadeo Kotwal, second grade Head Accountant at Karwar but doing duty at Belgaum, to be sub pro tem first grade Head Accountant at Dhulia in the Khandesh District.

Southern Division.

Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Bapuji, Huzur Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a nominated commissioner of the Belgaum Municipality vice Mr. W Plunkett transferred.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1*s.* 0½*d.* per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P & O Co's s s Thibet, 1,965 tons, Captain L M Wibmer, will sail to-day for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Alderley, 1,961 tons, Captain G W Davis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,885 tons coal. During the voyage she experienced heavy monsoon. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. & O. Co's. s. s. Mirzapore, 2,168 tons, Captain R. Harvey, will sail to-day for China *via* Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers : —For Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. Bourdillon, Vety Surgeon J A Nunn, Captain Townshend, Mr and Mrs Sheridan and child, Surg-Geni Broke-Smath, Mr V G Wait and Captain Ormerod. For Melbourne—Dr Haly. For Shanghai—Mr K Moljee. For Hongkong—Mr R S Futakia, Mr P Rustomjee and Mr. E S Laher. Colombo—Mr Thomas and Mr and Miss Veerisooraya.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Indramayo	..	Leslie	A	K Nixon & Co
„ Sculptor	851	McAdam	D	B & P S N Co
„ King Arthur	1047	Fairweather	F	B & P S N Co
I G S Magdala	..	.....	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Chupra	1432	Brown	H	B I S N Co
„ Chyebassa	1741	Wilson	K	B I S N Co.
„ Surat	..	Sleeman	L	Shepherd & Co.
„ Norna	1442	Greig	P	
„ Pemba	..	.....	Q	B I S N Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 5H 8M 44·3S a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peshawur	2136	Wheler	1	P and O S N Co.
„ Asia	2222	Laird	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Singapore	2491	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni
„ Mirzapore	2168	Harvey	4	P & O S N Co
„ Thibet	1065	Wilbourne	5	P & O S N Co
„ Ks Templar	2708	Pain	6	K Nixon & Co
„ Imperatrix	2440	Eggor	7	J Jannl
„ Etolia	2113	Gil	8	K Nixon & Co.
„ Albany	1601	Gough	10	Killick Nixon & Co.
„ Huzara	1336	Stebbing	12	B I S N Co.
„ Hesper	1760	Smith	16	W & A Graham & Co
„ Bormida	1496	Gavazzo	17	F Bozzoni.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Loodhiana ....2140 ..Hugill ..... B I S N Co

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Alderley (s)	Davis	Cardiff, July 1.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Clan Forbes (s)	Roberts	Coconada.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Mirzapore, Harvey, for China.
„ Thibet, Wibmer, for Hongkong via Singapore.

The steamer Venetia began to load yesterday for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
26	Chelydra s	Cass	Hongkong, July 9.
	Patna s	Stafford	Calcutta, July 7.
	Karamania s	Gary	Liverpool, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

July 26.—Steamers Blanche, Waverly and Goalpara, and ship Sheila.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
27	Pelican s	.....	Middlesbro'.
	Palitana s	.....	Rangoon.
	Congella s	.....	Natal.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
28	Lalpoora s	.....	Bombay.
27	Palitana s	.....	Rangoon.
	Congella s	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 30.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Forbes s—53 cases whisky, Turner Morrison and Co ; 1 puncheon whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Asia s—205 cases beer, Framjee Sands and Co ; 20 cases chemicals, Heerjee Mooljee and Co ; 30 drums caustic soda, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co ; 159 packages printing papers, &c, S A S Dawood.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Etolia s—1,000 boxes bar soap, Owen and Okell.
Locksley Hall s—7 bales printing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 12 cases confectionery, S Rustomjee Sukhia.
Oriental s—129 packages provisions, &c, A N and C S Co-operative Society.
Astrea s—100 casks whiting, E Essoofjee ; 84 packages oilmenstores, 5 cases currants,

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; o Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House s. 10.

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THE RAINS having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the bove. A large stock of well-seasoned BALLS now on and.

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INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY,

London, August 10 to 17, 1891.

PATRON—H. M. THE QUEEN.

President—H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE CONGRESS will be organised in Two Divisions and Ten Sections, viz.:—Division I. Hygiene in nine sections (1. Preventive Medicine; 2. Bacteriology; 3. Relation of the Diseases of Animals to those of Man; 4. Hygiene of Infancy and Childhood; 5. Chemistry and Physics in Relation to Hygiene; 6. Architecture in Relation to Hygiene; 7. Engineering in Relation to Hygiene; 8 Naval and Military Hygiene; 9. State Hygiene). Division II.—Demography—(Demography, Health Statistics, and Industrial Hygiene).

Full particulars and sectional programmes will be forwarded on application to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., Bombay, and Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta.

All persons interested in the work of the Congress are eligible to become members on payment of One Pound Sterling (apart from any subscription which may be made by them to the Congress Fund) enabling them to receive a copy of the Transactions.

Contributions will be received by the above firms.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

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TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS

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GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA

For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 8; 150 as. 12; 350 Re. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0.
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz. Rs. 1-12-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

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(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

DURING the past week abundant rain has continued to fall here, and has also extended to the mofussil, greatly improving prospects in many districts and brightening the trade outlook general'y. Business, meantime, has become contracted into very small dimensions, little having been done on any of the leading lines of Exports; while the more favourable weather and crop reports from the cotton-growing districts have relieved the anxiety with regard to our principal staple, which had been felt in the absence of timely rain over a portion of the area. With little doing either in Bank remittance or in Mercantile Bills, Exchange had, upon the whole, advanced somewhat; but to-day rates have receded slightly, and close on about the level of last Thursday's quotations. Money is superabundant, and the Bank of Bombay rate is now two per cent. Government Paper is 3-16 per cent. lower in Fours. There has latterly been a steadier feeling in Freights, and holders of tonnage have been asking higher rates, but demand has been restricted; to-day, however, the tone is firmer, with more enquiry. The improved tenor of the weather reports from the interior have given a better tone to the ready Import market, and have imparted more life to the arrival branch.

MONEY.—Following an increase of 42½ lakhs shown by the Presidency Bank's previous Statement of Affairs, the Cash Balance at the close of last week had been further augmented by some 55¾ lakhs, bringing the balance up to 352¼ lakhs. The figures issued by the Bank on Monday afternoon disclosed little movement on the whole in Government Deposits, and the result attained was due almost entirely to the falling-off in trade requirements. There had been some small additions to Loans in the week covered by the Return, but Private Deposits had increased by 45¼ lakhs, while Bills Discounted had diminished considerably more than in the two weeks preceding, the net decrease in the demand being represented by 54½ lakhs, which fitly illustrate the present dulness of trade, deepened as it has been by a tardy rainfall and uncertain (though now improved) harvest prospects. In presence of this state of things, and with the probability of a plethora of cash in the immediate future, the Bank of Bombay has this afternoon reduced its rates by one per cent., so that the minimum now stands at 2 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling on last Friday, and at a decline of 1-32d. from the closing rates given in our last weekly report. Business was very dull, however, few transactions having taken place either way. On Saturday there was a further decline of 1-32d. on the opening of the market, and rates were quoted at 1s. 5 5-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but the selling rate became firmer, as there were no buyers, and the market closed firm at 1s. 5 11-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 5 5-16d. for Telegraphic, the latter, for December transfer, having been quoted at 1s. 5¼ to 17-32d. On Monday morning 1s. 5 11-32d. was quoted at opening for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits, the latter being 1-32d. higher than Saturday's closing rate, and the market was steady throughout the day at a slight advance on the morning's quotations, but with no business passing, everything having been dull in the extreme. The market was slightly higher on Tuesday, having opened at 1s. 5 13-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5⅜d. for three months' sight Credits; and 1s. 5 7-16d. was afterwards available for remittance, but very little was done. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and rates were a matter of arrangement. Yesterday the market was steady again at a slight advance on the last previous quotations, but with transactions still on a limited scale, business was done in three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 5 [illegible] near delivery, and one seller of Bank Demand quoted 1s. 5 15-32d. for an amount, but beyond a transaction reported between Banks in Telegraphic, for December transfer, at 1s. 5⅝d., nothing to speak of transpired in the Bank media of remittance. There was some advance at opening this morning, Bank Demand having been quoted at 1s. 5½d. in two directions; but a demand having set in, this was lost, and 1-32d. more. A considerable business has been done in Bank Paper to-day, chiefly, however, by speculators, at from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5 7-16d. for the mail. A few Private Bills were placed for near delivery, at 1s. 5 21-32d., for three months' sight Credits, and afterwards, for all August, the closing rate for the mail being 1s. 5⅝d. with a steady feeling, other ready rates being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 5 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	...1s. 5 13-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 5 17-32d.	"
Do.	4 do.	...1s. 5 9-16d.	"
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5½d.	"
Credits	3 do.	...1s. 5⅝d.	"
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5¾d.	"
Documents	3 do.	...1s. 5 21-32d.	"
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5 25-32d.	"
Francs	3 do.	...185¾	"
Do.	6 do.	...187	"

The usual weekly official return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 29th July 1891	Rs.	40,76,000
Silver received during the week.....	"	19,000
	Rs.	40,95,000
New coin paid during the week.....	"	8,00,000
	Rs.	32,95,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	2,000
	Rs.	32,97,000
Last week.....	"	40,94,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak in tone on last mail day, and rates for Fours for Money and Account declined 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. from last Thursday's final quotations. Some improvement, however, took place before the close, and rates left off at 107⅞ for Fours for cash, 107 13-16 for the coming settling day, and 107 9-16 for the August account, with buyers forward. The market was quiet on Saturday, but the feeling was steady. Fours for Money were 1-16 per cent. lower than Friday's closing price, at 107 13-16; but for Account 107 13-16 was still quoted for the coming settlement; and 107⅞ for the end of August, with buyers at the rates on both lines. On Monday the market was steady and, excepting that the price of Fours for the August settlement was 1-16 per cent. lower, quotations were the same as on Saturday, at 107 13-16 both for Money and the 30th instant, but with little doing. The feeling was weak on Tuesday, and rates for Fours receded ⅛ per cent. for Money and the settlement and 1-16 for the August account, but with not much doing in any position. Yesterday the market was unchanged as to rates, 107 11-16 having been named throughout for Fours for Money and to-day's settlement, and 107½ for the August account; but the feeling was firm, and there were buyers at the forward rate. The July settlement passed off quietly to-day, and the market left off firm at an advance of 1-16 per cent. in Fours, closing quotations having been 107⅞ for cash, and 107 9-16 for the August account. 4½ per cents have been quoted nominally at 107¼ and 107½ this week, the latter being this evening's quotation.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ¼ per cent. higher, at 110½. Port Trust Bonds are unaltered, at 104.

SHARES have been a quiet market throughout the week, and very few changes have taken place in the value of any Scrip from day to-day. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening, we have to notice a decline of Rs. 25 in Soonderdas Mill Shares; of Rs. 20 in Hyderabad; of Rs. 10 in Western India; of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Coorla, New Great Eastern, and Presidency; of Rs. 2½ in Jamshed, and of Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian. On the other hand, Central India, James Greaves, Howard and Bullough, and City of Bombay are Rs. 5 higher; Leopold have advanced Rs. 2. In Press shares Mofussil are Rs. 5 higher, and Volkarts have advanced Rs. 10; while Munmar are Rs. 7½, and New Indian Rs. 2½ lower. In Miscellaneous Shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 15 higher in the first issue; Bombay Flour have advanced Rs. 2½. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 25, and Kemp and Co. Rs. 2 higher; Port Canning have declined Rs. 7½. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The accounts from the districts regarding the progress of the monsoon received during the week having been favourable, the feeling at the close is quiet but steady. Previous prices for staple Grey Goods have been maintained; but holders are willing sellers in presence of increasing supplies; meeting, however, with few buyers. In *Bleached Turkey Red, Dyed*, and *Printed* Goods there has been no change since the date of our last report. Supplies of *Locally-made* Goods are increasing every week and prices are ruling in buyers favour. The week's clearances of *Imported* Goods from the bazaar is estimated at 2,000 packages; those of *Local* Goods at about 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—Only a small business has transpired in *Imported Twist* in a quiet market, and with prices quite unchanged. Advices from China make the sales of *Bombay Spinnings* for the week ending last Monday only 2,500 to 3,000 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 221, or one dollar lower as compared with last week's quotation. Spinners here are willing to sell in any quantity at easier rates, but they meet with only a few up-country buyers. China buyers are quite out of the market now. Latterly a better demand has sprung up for the interior, but there are still no buyers for China. The week's Sales are put down at 3,500 bales; and the following are the closing official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule,	As.	4	to	4¾	per lb
" ...	... " 8s "	"	4¼	"	4¼	"
" ...	... " 10s "	"	4½	"	5	"
" ...	... " 12s "	"	4¾	"	5	"
" ...	... " 16s "	"	5½	"	5 11-16	"
" ...	... " 20s "	"	5¾	"	6	"
" ...	... " 24s "	"	6¼	"	6¾	"
" ...	... " 30s "	"	6¾	"	7¼	"
" ...	... " 40s "	"	8½	"	9	"

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper* in a quiet market and prices are unchanged, the decline on the other side notwithstanding. *Yellow Metal* has been steady at previous rates, but with not much doing. *Iron* has been quiet at our last quotations for all descriptions. *Coal* sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn on the bunder at Rs. 15½ per ton; and of some ready lots of Tylor Merthyr Cardiff, at Rs. 14 per ton alongside. Forward quotations are:—

Powell's Duffryn, Aug.-Sept. shipment at Rs. 16 per ton
Davison's West Hartley do. " 15 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A steady feeling prevailed in this market to the close of last week, and prices were unchanged; but business continued on a very small scale, both for export and local consumption. On the market re opening on Monday there was no demand whatever from local spinners, and only a slight enquiry from shippers; and thereafter the tone remained quiet, with very little doing in either direction, but with rates generally quoted as before. The week's purchases by the Mills sum up about 3,500 bales, chiefly of Oomra and Dhollera descriptions, Broach, Dharwar and Bengals; while exporters have taken about 1,000 bales less, consisting of Mowa and Bhownuggur, Oomra kinds, Dharwar, and Ginned Camptee. The market closed steady this evening, with prices on the same level as they were a week ago.

The Bengal Cotton circle was still without sufficient rain to allow of the crop being sown in several districts at the middle of last week; but thereafter a fall took place throughout the circle, ranging from 83 cents at Beawar to 2 inches 80 cents at Cawnpore, the rain having been general over both districts, and sowing had begun in the former: but at Agra, where 96 cents had fallen, the plants needed more rain. There had also been a further fall throughout the Dhollera circle, and so much so at Veerumgaum and Dhollera itself, that the sowing of Cotton, which had not commenced in those districts from want of rain, was being retarded by too much; but at Bhownuggur sowing had begun. There had also been more rain in the Oomrawattee circle, and the plants were flourishing at Oomrawattee itself, Khangaum, Barsee and Dhulia; but at Julgaum, where the rainfall had been nearly double the average, the plants [illegible] fine weather and a break was also needed at Nagpore. At Broach also, though the plants were flourishing, fine weather was wanted; as it was likewise at Hubli in the Dharwar circle.

The telegraphic advices to hand to-day report the crop to be flourishing throughout the Oomra circle, though a break was needed in parts. There had been a little more rain in all districts of the Bengal circle, and crop prospects had improved; and in parts of the Dhollera circle also there had been a further fall, and Cotton-sowing was making good progress. At Broach 27¾ inches had been registered since the beginning of the week, making the fall to date nearly equal to the yearly average, and damage to the crop in low-lying fields is reported. At Bellary Cotton-sowing was still delayed from want of rain; but at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, it was making good progress.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalent in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 157=3 9-16d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 146=3 5-16d.	
Do. Good	" 140=3 3-16d.	
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 165=3 23-32d.	
Do. Good	" 155=3d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 138=3 9-16d.	
Do. Good	" 150=3 13-32d.	
Broach, Fine	" 194=4 11-32d.	
Do. Good	" 176=3 31-32d.	
Belatee, Fine	" 161=3¾d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 150=3 13-32d.	
Do. Good	" 139=3 5-32d.	
Dhollera, Fine	" 183=4 3-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 169=3 19-16d.	
Do. Good	" 158=3 19-32d.	
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 161=3¾d.	
Westerns, Good	" 156=3 17-32d.	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
For the week.....	10,888	4,700	7,635
From 1st Jan. to 29th July	1,749,174	1,852,680	1,636,028
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week.....	2,150	15,739	5,898
From 1st Jan. to 29th July	961,868	1,344,882	1,174,663
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	792	3,469	718
From 1st Jan. to 29th July	94,387	53,443	25,680

WHEAT remained very quiet in tone after the departure of last mail, with only a small business passing for export, but with prices unaltered until Monday, when prices were put down half an anna per cwt. for all descriptions, the market thereafter continuing inactive, though latterly with a steadier feeling.

SEEDS have also been neglected to a great extent by shippers, and, at the beginning of the week, a decline of an anna per cwt. was established in the price of Rapeseed of all descriptions, other kinds remaining unaltered in a quiet market. We quote this evening:—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Linseed	6 8 6	6 11 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Guzerat Yellow .	7 9 0		"
Do. Cawnpore do.	7 5 0		"
Do. do. Red	6 11 0	6 13 0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week.....	71,630	85,692	97,445
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th July ...	10,672,410	4,417,234	4,694,303
Linseed for the week.....	30,559	8,629	24,965
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th July...	4,117,295	1,962,812	1,627,227
Rapeseed for the week ...	14,605	380	84,544
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th July ..	1,172,679	879,500	1,396,652
Gingelly seed for the week	775	684	1,308
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th July	957,057	680,965	650,283

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	175,744	182,811	173,904
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th July.	9,468,728	3,419,456	3,843,506
Linseed for the week.....	66,243	37,540	15,719
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th July.	3,699,357	1,635,876	1,555,538
Rapeseed for the week...	22,568	14,798	124,588
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th July...	1,063,745	629,046	1,309,766
Gingelly seed for the week.	...	3,645	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th July	1,021,174	830,903	702,994

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WADIA.—July 30, at Parel, Bombay, Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia. The funeral will take place at his brother Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia's bungalow, Pootla-Wadi, Parel, this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KENNEDY.—May 21, at Dharamsala, the wife of T J Kennedy, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
PLUMER.—July 24, at Aurungabad, the wife of Captain T H Plumer, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

DEATHS.

GWYN.—July 22, of heat apoplexy, at Mazengah Factory, D G E Gwyn, Manager, Assam Co.
HOLDWAY.—July 17, at Tundla, Henry Holdway, pensioner, late Sergeant, Royal Horse Artillery, aged 72 years.
NORTH.—July 22, at French Rocks, near Mysore, of remittent fever, James Henry Hay (Harry), youngest son of J G and A R North, aged 10 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1891.

OUR recent review of the reforms that have been carried out in Bhopal of late years was restricted almost entirely to some important improvements in the land-revenue system of the State. But, as we remarked, the reforming energy which has been shown by the present Minister, Munshi Imtyaz Ali, with the cordial concurrence of her Highness the Begum, has covered a much wider field than that. Next in importance to the changes in the land-revenue system which we described should be mentioned the re-organization of the police of the state, and the rooting out of dacoity which has followed that very necessary measure. Political Agents are not too indulgent when they are reporting upon the way in which the administrators of native states perform their duties, so that Mr. Henvey's recognition, in his last administration report on the Central India States, of what Bhopal has done in this direction will not be read as a rose-coloured account of the efforts put forth by the Begum's administration. "There has been very little dacoity in Bhopal," the Governor-General's Agent wrote, "the Durbar of that state having made efficient efforts for its suppression." This sums up, in a few words, measures which took many months to bring to completion. Central India was far too long an Alsatia to which dacoits who had plied their trade in British India were wont to resort, and the names of Tantia Bhil and of Bhondria were as much a terror on one side of the British border as on the other. Bhopal was no happier than its neighbour states in respect of immunity from this infliction, and it had its fair share of *mauvais sujets* lurking around its towns and villages. The state police, on its old footing, was inadequate to the task of dealing with the mischief, and it was not until it was taken well in hand, and incompetent and untrustworthy agents were removed, and the whole force put upon a new footing as regards pay, discipline, and qualification for detecting crime, that a better state of things was brought about. The effect of the reforms in that part has been most marked. While, as was seen from the recent report on crime in the Central Provinces, British territory is by no means free from dacoity, and while Tantia is not without a successor in others of the states of Central India, Bhopal now enjoys complete immunity from this form of crime. In the city itself a very practical set of rules has been introduced, under which bunglary and theft have almost disappeared. Mr. Warburton's enemies in the Punjab might not approve of what has been done, but the placing of all the bad characters and habitual offenders in Bhopal upon a list, and keeping them under strict police surveillance, has had a wonderful effect. In the districts the old gangs of robbers and dacoits have been broken up, and those of them who are not in jail were so closely watched that they are not likely to again give trouble. It will be seen, therefore, that the compliment which Mr. Henvey has paid the state in regard to this part of the administration is well deserved.

In some of the departments of administration in a state like Bhopal reforms are necessarily carried out slowly, for the conditions are not favourable for breaking away from traditional defects. Bhopal being a Mahomedan state, the *kazi* and the *mufti* have a recognised place in criminal procedure, and it is not easy, looking at a judicial system of this kind from the point of view of Western jurisprudence, to have full confidence in the decisions of the tribunals. But India is of all countries in the world the one in which things must be taken as they are, and a Minister whose zeal for reform led him in a state like Bhopal to forget that in a Mussulman community the civil and the ecclesiastical law are identical would be a dangerous innovator. Thus there is no department in the administration in which the circumstances are less favourable to reform than here, and we scarcely look for more in the administration of justice than that the courts should be free from corruption, that the judges should be honest and capable men, and that justice should be cheap and easily accessible. In all these respects, notwithstanding the attacks of black-mailing journalists, the Bhopal courts are well spoken of. There are courts of every grade in the state, from the Tahsildar's and Munsiff's to the Sadr-ul-Muham's or Sessions Judges Court; the Minister's Court, corresponding to the Huzur Court in Hindu states, constituting the highest appellate tribunal in all judicial and revenue cases. Cases of murder are referred to the *kazi* and the *mufti* for their *fatwa* or dictum, but the sentences of death pronounced by them are not executed until formally confirmed by the Begum. The same civil and criminal law as prevails in British territory, and is embodied in the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, is enforced in the Bhopal State. But there are necessary modifications to meet local circumstances—to meet especially the requirements of a Mahomedan state bound by religion and custom, and modifications made for this reason, it will be understood, are necessarily large. But there is no warrant for applying to Bhopal the belief too prevalent in England that a Mahomedan state cannot be progressive. Mr. Chiragh Ali of Hyderabad has shown in his "Reform under Moslem Rule" how great an injustice is done by this belief to the Mahomedan states of India, and Bhopal points the same moral, even in its law courts, where, as we have said, progress is necessarily slower than in other departments of the state. Here the old codes, framed on the lines of English codes which have long become obsolete, are undergoing thorough revision, and the new editions will shortly be published.

In other departments of the administration the munificence of the Begum has worked wonders for the good of the state. Only last week we chronicled the opening of a leper hospital at Sehore, which had been established at her Highness's expense. At Bhopal itself there is a central hospital, with several dispensaries, under an assistant surgeon, and at Sehore and other important places there are hospitals, the medical service being under the supervision of Surgeon-Major Dane, the Agency Surgeon. A female hospital has been opened under a duly-qualified lady-doctor, Miss Nichol, whose services are highly appreciated both in the palace and the city. The Yunani system of medicine has survived these reforming days, and the fact may be simply recorded that there is a hakim in every tahsil, with an Afrar-ul-Athiba, or head physician, in the capital. Vaccination is regularly organized under Dr. Dane's supervision, and the people take as kindly to it as they do in British territory. The Public Works Department is as active as it can well be, regard being had to the requirements and the resources of the state. The water-works, which were opened many years ago under the auspices of Nawab Kudsiah Begum, the grandmother of the reigning princess, are being largely extended and carried through the remotest parts of the town and its suburbs. The Begum has also incurred a liberal expenditure upon dak bungalows at Sanchi and other stations on the Indian Midland Railway, which English visitors to the historic places in that picturesque country will highly appreciate. The mileage of metalled roads in the state also is largely increasing, and if a suggestion in that direction is not superfluous, we may remind the Begum's enterprising Minister that he can scarcely do the state a better service than by laying down as many feeder roads to that railway as the traffic requires. Bhopal has gone as far as most native states in sanitation, and in respect of water-supply, roads, and lighting the capital is as well off as the most fortunate of its neighbours. As a mark of the invasion of the state by the "true spirit," we should mention that the Begum has decided to establish a large cotton-ginning mill at Bhopal—an enterprise which will be as successful as it has been in other states where the Durbar has ventured upon similar undertakings. From all this it will be seen that Bhopal is showing a many-sided activity—an activity, moreover, in right directions, and that the Begum and her Minister are fairly entitled to the very favourable reports which the British political authorities have given of their administration.

APPARENTLY we shall learn only by degrees what the Russians are doing to bring themselves within striking distance of Herat. The report that a military depot was being formed on the Khusk is followed to-day by a St. Petersburg telegram which says that the Russian authorities are planning the construction of a railway to connect Sarakhs with the Trans-Caspian Railway system. This is intelligible enough, though it is far from tranquillizing, and it accords with intentions which have long been entertained in Russia. General Annenkoff's railway comes nearest to the Afghan frontier at Dushak, a point which, in the absence of a map, can be best indicated as being about a hundred miles east of Askabad, and two hundred and fifty miles north-westward of Herat. A line from Dushak to Sarakhs would be only eighty miles long, and it could be easily made. M. Lessar surveyed the country as far as the walls of Herat ten years ago, and found that the route from Dushak to Sarakhs would traverse a level country. If at any time Russian ambition should lead to a continuation of the line to Herat, it would be an easy matter. From Sarakhs the route would follow the course of the Hari Rud river, the natural boundary between Afghanistan and Persia in those parts, through a country which, Mr. Curzon says, is nowhere difficult. But Mr. Curzon tells us that he was authorized by M. Lessar to say that he has abandoned his preference for that scheme, and Russian opinion seems for a time to have favoured another extension starting from Merv and following the Murghab river to Peujdeh, which would mean making a line eighty miles longer than that from Dushak to Sarakhs, but it would terminate at only a distance of forty-six miles from Herat, giving an advantage over the Sarakhs line which it is easy to appreciate. But *on revient toujours à ses premiers amours*, and the Russians seem to have found good reason for reverting to Sarakhs as the head of their railway Heratwards, the position of the town at the head of the Hari Rud Valley giving it distinct strategic advantages. The movement has been too long under consideration for it to be an occasion of surprise, and before long we may expect to hear that another arm is being stretched out from the main line, with Charjui on the Oxus as its point of junction, and with Kerki, or Kham-i-Ab, the furthest point of Russian occupation on that side, as its terminus. Thus matters will be brought in train for a movement on Herat or on Balkh.

THE telegram which tells us of Lord Salisbury's assurance to the guests of the Mansion House that he never knew European politics to be so tranquil as at the present time happens, curiously enough, to be followed by one which shows that on the same day it was announced at St. Petersburgh that the Russian War Office is making plans for the pushing on of the Trans-Caspian Railway to Sarakhs, some two hundred miles from Herat. This is a fly in the ointment of smooth assurances to which, perhaps, it is not necessary to attach much importance. More to the point is the statement that the Eastern Question remains unsolved. We cannot accept as strictly exact the part of the telegram which makes Lord Salisbury responsible for the amazing statement that the rapid development of Bulgaria and Egypt will enable those two countries to solve the Eastern Question. The internal development of those countries was doubtless a subject of gratulation: of itself it could not promise a solution of the far greater problem which constitutes the Eastern Question. There is better warrant for attaching importance to the pacific speech made by the Emperor William recently at Guildhall. His Imperial Majesty declared that he aims, above all things, to secure the maintenance of peace, and that he will be always ready to unite with England and other nations in common labours for a peaceful progress, friendly intercourse, and the advancement of civilization. These expressions of Imperial sympathy with the English desire for the maintenance of the European peace favourably impressed even the Russian press, which held it to imply that England is not, after all, disposed to join the Triple Alliance. When the Foreign Minister goes on to tell his audience and the whole political world that he will welcome the visit of the French fleet to Portsmouth on its way back from the demonstration of Cronstadt, as a guarantee of amity on the part of France, he can scarcely have expected that his words would be taken very seriously. Still, undoubtedly the visit of the fleet under the circumstances is an evidence that international misunderstandings have not yet got to the pass that an interchange of courtesies would be regarded as out of place and unmeaning. So long as the great nations are on visiting terms, it may reasonably be assumed that they have no immediate intention of flying at each other's throats.

PROFESSOR KOCH, in his disappointment with the result of his famous lymph, may find a certain melancholy satisfaction in learning that a French savant, Dr. Lannelongue, has turned some of the results of his patient investigations to accounts, and, combining parts of his system with that of Pasteur in analogous matters, is apparently in a fair way to effect the cure of tuberculous disease. Koch's lymph acted by destroying the tissues in which the bacillus made a lodgment, but left the enemy itself untouched. Lannelongue proceeds by making war on the bacilli, killing them with an injection of chloride of zinc, a mineral which is destructive to microbes. The injection indurates the affected tissues and so preserves what Koch's lymph destroyed. His method is to circumscribe the action of the bacilli by proceeding first to deal with the extremities of the parts affected; the affected centre is then treated. The applications are local and are not intended to operate on the system generally, but that profits by the curative influence at the seat of the disease. The injection causes pain, but not excessive pain. In some cases the agent may best be applied externally. The central idea of the new method is to deal with Koch's bacillus by a new application of Pasteur's principle of effecting changes in the tissues which make it impossible for microbes to live and thrive therein. What Pasteur achieves by inoculation, Lannelongue seeks to bring about by the action of an antiseptic which kills the microbe and hardens the endangered tissues.

YESTERDAY the Municipal Corporation adjourned without transacting business in respect to the memory of Sir Henry Morland, who had been for many years a prominent and very useful member of that body. The Corporation placed on record its sense of the administrative ability and aptitude for public affairs, of which Sir Henry gave so many proofs, and of the high character which gained him the esteem and the regard of his colleagues. The members who spoke on the occasion also did justice to the efficiency with which he performed the responsible duties of Port Officer, and of the high organizing capacity and great tenacity of purpose displayed in carrying through successfully, in the face of much opposition and many discouragements, the establishment on a sound basis of the Royal Yacht Club, an institution which has done so much to make Bombay attractive to foreign visitors. The heartiness with which Sir Henry Morland threw himself into various movements likely to be of use to the community and laboured for their success was also feelingly remembered. Deep sympathy was expressed for Lady Morland in her hour of bereavement—a tribute justly due to one who has so often placed her voice and her talents at the service of the victims of suffering and sorrow.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 2 per cent.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation met yesterday afternoon, but adjourned without proceeding to business, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Henry Morland. Mr. Grattan Geary moved "that the Corporation, in recording the death of Sir Henry Morland, desire to express their sense of the many and long services which the deceased councillor rendered to the city and the Municipality of Bombay. His administrative ability, his aptitude for public business, and high character made him a foremost and useful citizen, and gained for him the esteem and confidence of his colleagues, who now deplore his loss; that, as a mark of respect to his memory, the Corporation do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Lady Morland, with an expression of the Corporation's sincere sympathy with herself and children in their bereavement;" which was put to the meeting and carried.

THE court of inquiry now sitting on the accounts of the Deolali Depot has, we hear, adjourned

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup run to-day :—

Gonsalvo 1
Barmecide..... 2
Melody 3

LORD SALISBURY ON THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a banquet given at the Mansion House last evening, said he never knew European politics to be so tranquil as at the present time. Referring to the troubles in South America, his lordship stated that the British Government had firmly refused to arbitrate between the conflicting parties in Chili and would not interfere with financial matters in the Argentine Republic. The Eastern question, he said, still remained unsolved, but the rapid development of Egypt and Bulgaria promises that they will be the countries to solve the question. Turning to the question of the peace of Europe, the Premier dwelt on the importance to be attached to the pacific sentiments expressed by the Emperor of Germany on the occasion of His Majesty's recent visit to the Guildhall and to the impending visit of the French fleet to England, which he would welcome as a guarantee of amity on the part of France.

A RUSSIAN RAILWAY TO SARAKHS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 29.

The Russian authorities are planning the construction of a railway to connect Sarakhs with the Trans-Caspian Railway system.

THE VISIT OF THE FRENCH FLEET TO RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 30.

The officers of the French squadron were yesterday entertained with great splendour by the Mayor of St. Petersburgh. To each vessel of the fleet now at Cronstad the Mayor presented a silver loving cup, and each officer was also made the recipient of a smaller cup. In making the presentation the Mayor dwelt with firmness upon the importance of the Franco-Russian friendship.

THE N. W. P. HIGH COURT VACATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 30.

The vacation of the North-West Provinces High Court commences from Wednesday, the 12th August, and closes on the 28th October.

THE ADEN SURVEY.

During the coming cold season the country round Aden is to be surveyed. Captain R. A. Wahab, R.E., will have charge of the party.

THE CORPS OF GUIDES.

It is probable that the cavalry of the Corps of Guides will be augmented to four squadrons, placing it on an equality with the ordinary regiments of the Bengal Cavalry.

THE COURT OF WARDS INSTITUTE, AGRA.

The local Government have decided to close the Court of Wards Institute at Agra early in November next.

THE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Orders will shortly be issued simplifying returns in the Transport Department, in order to lessen the clerical work devolving upon officers.

THE MAINPURI CAMP OF EXERCISE.

The Cavalry Camp of Exercise will probably assemble at Mainpuri early in December. After the close of the camp, it is intended the troops shall be exercised in pursuit practice, one or more brigades retiring northwards, with the remainder following in pursuit. The whole force will be concentrated at Meerut. About December 16th a grand parade will take place there in presence of the Commander-in-Chief, the troops of the garrison sharing in the march-past.

GUN LASCARS FOR HONG-KONG, &c.

The gun lascars sanctioned for employment at Hong-kong, Singapore, and Mauritius are now being enlisted in India and will be shipped off in batches of fifty. They are to be under the orders of the officers commanding permanent batteries at the above places. The building of the new barracks at Hong-kong to accommodate the battalion of native infantry to be raised in India for service there is calculated to cost eighty thousand pounds. The regiment will cost some forty thousand pounds annually. On the English Military Budget these charges fall.

SHOOTING COMPETITION AT GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

A rifle shooting competition took place at Ganeshkhind on Wednesday evening, in which five couples competed for prizes. The conditions were five shots each at 50 and 100 yards, the competition being called the Affinity Stakes. Colonel Rhodes and Miss Croft were the successful couple, making 46 at 50 and 41 at 100 yards. Lord and Lady Harris took second place with 48 and 35 points. The scores were :—Dr. Martin and Miss Cunningham, 43 and 30 ; Major and Mrs. Von Donop, 43 and 37 ; Captain Peyton and Mrs. Quill, 40 and 37. In another match, the competing teams being six ladies against six gentlemen, the latter won by only 2 points, the individual scores being Lady Harris 24, Miss Cunningham 21, Mrs. Quill 21, Mrs. Moller 20, Miss Croft 22, Mrs. Von Donop 22 ; total 130. Lord Harris 20, Dr. Martin 19, Captain Jervis 20, Captain Peyton 25, Major VonDonop 23, Colonel Rhodes 25 ; total 132.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 3 9-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 5 5-16d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account.. 95¼
3 per cent. French Rentes..... 95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 78½
4½ per cent. " 77¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 106
Bar Silver 45 15-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

CRICKET AT POONA.

GANESHKHIND *VS.* SIXTEEN OF POONA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

A cricket match was played to-day at Ganeshkhind between H. E. the Governor's team and next Sixteen of Poona Gymkhana. The day was showery and generally uncomfortable. The game was played on a mat wicket. The home team included General Pottinger, who is at present a guest at Government House. The result of the match added another brilliant victory to the unbeaten record of Lord Harris' team. The home eleven went first to the wicket, sending in the veteran Colonel Rhodes and Dr. Martin. The Colonel was in capital form and struck out splendidly, making many brilliant hits and his highest score this season of 41. Colonel Rhodes was first to leave wicket, the joint score of himself and Dr. Martin being 68. The latter gentleman played well and placed the ball neatly, ultimately taking his bat out for 28. The performances of other members of the team fell rather flat after this brilliant performance, none reaching double figures, the Governor himself being neatly caught out by Hancock at 5. The Sixteen made a very poor show, the number of "ducks" being exceptionally large. The only batters who made anything like a show were Lieutenant Usborne, Colonel Kaye, Dr. Peterkin, Dr. Thacker, and Colonel Stopford. The two last-named gentlemen went in when the score was at 58 and steadily batted up over 80. It looked as if they would top the Ganeshkhind score and snatch a victory. However, an unlucky ball reduced the excitement and killed the chances of the next Sixteen. The bowling of Corporal Sharpe deserves a word of praise.

The following are the scores :—

GANESHKHIND.

Col. Rhodes, b Thacker	41
Dr. Martin, b Thacker	23
Lord Harris, c Hancock, b Thacker	5
Capt. Cox, b Thacker	0
Capt. Jervis, c Stopford, b Randolph	8
General Pottinger, b Randolph	1
Edgerley, b Randolph	6
Sharpe, b Randolph	0
Langton, b Curtis	2
Phillips, run out	0
Extras	5
Total	91

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Bromilow	40	1	21	0
Taylor	20	0	10	0
Alexander	25	1	13	0
Thacker	45	2	18	4
Randolph	55	2	19	4
Curtis	8	0	5	1

Thacker 1 wide, 1 no ball.

NEXT SIXTEEN.

Kaye, b Sharpe	7
Croly, b Lord Harris	1
Hancock, b Sharpe	0
Young, b Sharpe	5
Randolph, b Sharpe	4
Taylor, b Sharpe	0
Bromilow, b Sharpe	0
Vidal, b Lord Harris	0
Peterkin, b Sharpe	7
Tidy, b Lord Harris	1
Usborne, c Lord Harris, b Sharpe	21
Lloyd Jones, b Sharpe	0
Curtis, b Sharpe	1
Alexander, b Sharpe	0
Thacker, b Sharpe	13
Stopford, not out	10
Extra	11
Total	81

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Lord Harris	130	9	33	3
Sharpe	130	13	27	12

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawar, Captain W. A. Wheler, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Malta, with the English mail and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Wigley
Capt and Mrs Scott
Miss Taylor
Mr Arthur
Mrs Higginson
Mr and Mrs Brooks
Mr Gentle
Mr B G Hebditch
Master Percy F Hebditch
Capt and Mrs Torie
Mr J S Cooke
Mrs Hennessy
Mr and Mrs Barrett
Surgeon Adamson
Mrs Juke and infant
Mr Gibbard
Mr and Mrs Johnson
Miss Johnson
4 Messrs Johnson
Master Johnson
Mr Heyes
Mr Leith
Vet Surgn and Mrs Gillard
Capt and Mrs White
Miss Davis

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr C Vincent
Col Ward
Mr Denne
Mr J MacMillan
Mr W J Thomas
Mr Judah
Dr Armim
Mr H E Streatfield
Mrs Minniken and 2 children
Mr J O Miller
Mr A H S Reid
Mr Nicholls
Mr Orr
Capt Prior
Capt Cooker
Mr Williams
Mr Wright
Capt Winter
Mr H Luttman Johnson
Mr G Ryan
Capt Lambert
Mrs Steedman
2 Messrs Steedman
Dr Ker
Dr Grayfoot
Mr Mackintosh
Mr P Naylor
Mr Palmer
Mr Forbes
Mr Palliser
Mr G B Lambert
Mr Lucas
Mr J B Lee
Col Atkinson
Mr Van Tassel,
Mr W H Middleton
Mr T B S Bashford
Mr F L O'Callaghan

FOR MALTA—Mr Weir.

FOR VENICE—Rev and Mrs Von Rhyn and family.

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s. s. Assam, Captain W. J. Webber, on 7th August, 1891.

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs Anthony and child.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr Rivaz, Mr Buchanan, Mr W S Grieve, Captain Taylor, and Mr Alexander.
FOR MARSEILLES—Mr Marsden, Major Pengree, and Mr and Mrs Phillips.

Per s. s. Pekin, Captain P. Harris, on 14th August, 1891.

FOR BRINDISI—Sir John Edge, Mr G H D Walker, Mr Gray, Mr A E Young, Colonel Ollivant, Mr Ozanne, Mr A H James, Mr R Wooley, Mr Gilchrist, Mr W Ensor Parry and Mr Bedford.
FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs Macdonald and Mr Stevenson.

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, on 21st August, 1891.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Masters and Mr Schun.
FOR MARSEILLES—Mr J L Duffield and Mr E P Henderson.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"They have eyes, but see not; they have ears, but hear not." Such is substantially the plaintive refrain of a long letter that has appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, in which the people of the Central Provinces have been taken to task for not appreciating their Director of Agriculture, who, we are told, "has, undoubtedly, done an immense deal of good to these provinces." As an humble worker in the same most paying field of adulation in which the writer of the letter has laboured so hard, I give below a list of the "good things" for which the people are indebted to the Revenue and Agricultural Department :—(1) Abrogation of the half-assets rule and substitution in place thereof of a maximum percentage of 65 ; (2) reduction of the period of settlement ; (3) assessment of *sir* at its full competition rent ; (4) unauthorized inclusion of miscellaneous profits of all sorts, however uncertain or trifling, in the village-assets for assessment purposes ; (5) taking away from the malguzars their right of appointing their own patwaris where such rights existed under village custom or settlement engagement ; (6) increase in the percentage of cesses from 4½ to 13½ ; (7) imposition of what is called a patwari cess on malguzars, and separately on tenants for maintaining a staff of village officials to do most of the Government work ; (8) misapplication of the proceeds of the patwari cess to purposes other than that of paying the wages of the patwaris ; (9) absorption of the surplus of the patwari fund in the general revenues of the province ; (10) resumption of kotwars' service holdings and making the malguzars pay the assessments thereon, in defiance of the terms of the settlement engagement ; (11) promulgation of "inquisitorial and unduly restrictive" rules for malguzari forests. (These have, thanks to the present Chief Commissioner, been cancelled and new rules issued.) As the writer of the letter is evidently in the secrets of the Settlement Department, he will, no doubt, add to the above list, and I expect to see him do so at an early date.—Yours, &c.,

AN ADMIRER OF THE SETTLEMENT DEPT.

FRESH FLOODS UP-COUNTRY.

REPORTED LOSS OF 300 LIVES.

A VISIT TO THE BREACHES.

ACCORDING to a Bhownagar correspondent, matters are much more serious there than in the neighbourhood of Surat and the floods have been attended by great loss of life. Our correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, says :—

Fifteen inches of rain in twenty-four hours have fallen at Mahuva, in the Bhownagar State. The town is flooded breast-high. Houses have been demolished. Three hundred lives and much cattle are reported lost. The telegraph is interrupted. Relief measures are being taken by the Maharaja.

Mahuva, the scene of this deplorable calamity, is a town of some commercial importance, lying near the coast, about fifty-five miles south-west of Bhownagur, with a population of about fifteen thousand. It is the seat of a thriving cotton trade, and the merchants of the place are both wealthy and enterprising. The cotton exports by sea sometimes exceed in value half a crore a year. Mahuva is also the head-quarters of the chief revenue officer of the district, and the district courts are held there.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT TO A MAIL TRAIN.

From telegrams received in Bombay yesterday morning it would appear that the floods on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, instead of decreasing were becoming still more serious in some parts. More breaches were reported, more culverts had been giving way, and the mail train which left Bombay on Wednesday night met with an accident near Sabli Road, the engine leaving the rails and a brake-van and carriage sinking through a culvert. The carriage was smashed, but fortunately the accident was unattended with loss of life. As was announced in yesterday's issue grave apprehensions were entertained regarding the floods continuing to rise in the districts north of Panoli station, where Monday night's mail train from Ahmedabad was stuck. These apprehensions were not without foundation. The water did rise, creating fresh breaches in sections of the line between Billimora and Naosari, and on the north side of Surat. The pressure on the embankments was enormous ; the rush of water on the culverts and minor bridges was terrific, washing them away bodily.

The danger of travelling over the line, when it is in such a very insecure condition, can be realized by the nature of the accident, already referred to, to the up-mail train. It was proceeding from the Veeramgam station to Sabli Road, which is three hundred and sixty miles from Bombay, when the engine left the rails and sank through a culvert over which it was passing, on the sudden collapse of the structure. The road brake-van and the carriage immediately behind the engine were also precipitated into the gulf, the foremost vehicle being completely smashed and the other more or less slightly damaged. The second guard and one of the passengers are reported to have been injured, fortunately only slightly. The accident was sufficiently alarming however, the entire structure of masonry giving way through its being undermined by the flood. As the work of destruction has assumed such alarming proportions, and as the floods are advancing north beyond Ahmedabad, there is a general demand for assistance towards filling up the gaps.

The down train which left Veeramgam junction on Wednesday at half-past two in the afternoon for Karagola returned to Jund station unable to proceed from the line being completely flooded. The inconvenience to passengers who proceeded north from Bombay on Monday has been considerable, they having been unable to move from Monday till Wednesday afternoon. Many of them preferred returning to Bombay than remaining longer exposed to the inclemency of the weather in the vain hope of being able to continue their journey, while others, eager to get to their journey's end, rather than retrace their steps, submitted patiently to their lot, until, boats being procured, they were ferried across the flooded stream. The tract which is mainly flooded and rendered impassable appears to lie between Surat and Panoli, where the passengers of the up-mail are still confined to the station and the carriages. Through communication has been attempted by means of trollies as far as Surat, but this had to be proceeded with with extreme caution. Some first-class passengers are reported, however, to have reached Broach in safety. Other slips are reported to have taken place on the Nerbudda banks, and the rails between Chamargam and Palej are entirely submerged.

THE FLOODS SUBSIDING.

From enquiries made last evening we learn that the water is now reported to be gradually subsiding, and the labour of re-establishing the traffic has commenced at the Carnac Bridge, under the supervision of Mr. Middleton, superintendent of iron bridges. Now that the rains have in a measure stopped and the weather has taken a change for the better, it is to be hoped that rapid progress will be made in repairing the numerous breaches. Until this is accomplished the line will not be open for through traffic, and as it is, this may not be for a week or ten days ; the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have made adequate arrangements to collect goods at Carnac Bridge and convey them on the G. I. P. Railway to Ajmere *via* Khundwa. In like manner traffic from Delhi and stations north will be brought *via* Ajmere and Khundwa, and thence along the G. I. P. line to Carnac Bridge. From this, it is palpable that the delay occasioned by this diversion is considerable, but it is not so bad as bringing traffic altogether to a deadlock.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORT.

WE have received the following official communication from the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway :—

I am glad to be able to state that several of the small breaches in the line nearer Bombay have been restored owing to a welcome break in the weather of which our officers on the spot were quick to take advantage.

Most of the passengers in the down mail of the 27th instant were able to reach Billimora by means of boats, and were brought back to Bombay by the up-passenger train early this morning, their fares being of course refunded.

Further damage has however, I regret to say, occurred north-west of of Ahmedabad. The engine of the mail train which left Wadhwan at 3-50 yesterday afternoon was derailed near a large culvert between Sabli Road and Viramgam owing to the subsidence of the embankment, the front brake and the first intermediate class carriage being damaged and the guard and a native passenger slightly injured.

At about the same time the down train on the Patri branch found the line washed away near the Vokla river and had to return to Viramgam.

The embankment of the new lines belonging to H. H. the Gaekwar lately opened for traffic between Mehsana and Viramgam and Mehsana and Patan, have also suffered damage and the train service has accordingly been suspended ; while on his Highness's Dubboi lines several washes away have occurred in the neighbourhood of Mandala, Karwan and Kelanpur.

The work of restoring the line is being rapidly pushed forward from several points, and it is hoped that through communication will be restored in about a week.

THE POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The following mail arrangements on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line have been made by the Post-master-General :—

In consequence of interruption of communication on the B. B. & C. I. line, the following arrangements for the despatch of mails have been temporarily introduced.

Mails for Rajputana, Cutch, Kathiawar, Northern Gujarat and Baroda and generally for all places north of Baroda are despatched from Bombay via Khandwa and Ajmere by the Calcutta mail train leaving Bombay at 10-p.m. (Bombay time). These mails will, if trains are regular and if no interruption of communication occurs on the G. I. P. and R.-M. Railway lines, arrive at Ahmedabad on the evening of the fourth day of the date of despatch from Bombay.

Mails for places on the B. B. & C. I. line south of Baroda are despatched from Bombay to Billimora by trains leaving the Church Gate Railway station at 6-6 a.m. and 11-16 a.m. (Bombay time). Communication beyond Billimora has been stopped for the present, and it cannot therefore be said when mails for places between Billimora and Baroda can be delivered.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMROLI, JULY 30.

THE numerous breaches on the B. B. and C. I. line, which have been caused by the heavy and unceasing downpour of rain within the last week, have put an effectual stop to traffic. Though only one life has been lost, it cannot be looked in the light of anything but a disaster, for such a series of serious mishaps have never occurred in the history of the railway. The railway authorities are working vigorously to repair damages as speedily as any subsidence took place, and a great deal of patience has had to be exercised, for as rapidly as repairs would be completed, they would have to hurry off to some fresh breach.

Between Ahmedabad and Billimora the violence of the storm has been remarkable. Midway between Billimora and Amalsad, the north abutment of a culvert gave way, a considerable part of the line sinking with it, so that the "5 down" train from Bombay on Wednesday morning was stopped at Billimora, the passengers being informed that they could proceed no further. The second breakage was at the Kanai bridge, a three-span bridge midway between Vedcha and Naosari. Here a complete span was swept away bodily with its iron pillars, all the open iron work disappearing in the flood, and the north abutments sinking completely, leaving only the left rail, held by its chairs, hanging loosely in the air. At the time when this mishap occurred the flood was about ten feet below the rails, which are nearly thirty feet above the water in fair weather. The violence with which the flood swept through the bridge can readily be imagined when all the open iron work of the bridge was swept down the watercourse for about 100 yards. The telegraph posts between Vedcha and Naosari were in many places level with the ground. Further on numerous land slips have occurred between Naosari and Moroli, the largest being one extending one hundred and fifty feet on either side of a culvert. A span of the Mindola bridge, near Sachin, was also much bent through the violence of the flood. The lines have been washed out in several places between Sachin and Surat, as also between Surat, Amroli, and Sayan. There is another large gap near a village named Gotan, a place which is now famous for casualties of a similar kind in former years. Further up the line another wash-out was reported between mileage 182-83, a short distance from Kim, where the 60 feet span culvert at Panoli gave way with the engine.

THE PANOLI BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

From current reports it is believed that the train had got fairly on the bridge ; but when the driver saw he was getting into too much water he backed the train, and when his engine had just reached the north abutment, the superstructure gave way and the engine went down. The driver and one of the firemen jumped off. The other fireman, it is believed, jumped also, but must have struck his head against the iron work, and, being thus stunned, had fell into the water with the engine and iron work. Hopes were entertained that he might have been carried down with the current, and after getting out at some point further down would return in a day or so, but nothing has been heard of him.

Further up the lines extensive wash-outs have been reported between Panoli and Ankleswar. Between these two stations eighteen inches of rain have been reported in twenty hours. The large bank of the Nerbudda bridge is the scene of numerous heavy slips. Between Chamargam and Palej, and Palej and Magaum, the water is reported to have risen over the lines in many places. The line has also been badly damaged between Mehmadabad and Nariad, near the Watruck bridge.

REPAIRING THE DAMAGE.

Large gangs of coolies are hard at work at the several breakages. This morning Mr. R. T. Middleton started work at the scene of the Kanai bridge collapse, where he intends constructing a large crib, and he hopes to have a temporary bridge run across in a few days. The failure at culvert No. 370 is now nearly repaired by Mr. Cole, inspector of bridges. At present passengers can only reach Amalsad.

Mr. W. S. Roberts, of the Government Telegraph Department, with a small gang of workpeople, is busily employed in setting up the fallen posts, and he has been able so far to restore the communication between Surat and Bombay.

Rai Bahadur Luchmon Sing, superintendent of the railway mail service, and his assistant superintendent, Mr F. R. J. Baker, have experienced a great deal of trouble, having had to return all the mails to Bombay and then forward them by G. I. P. Railway through Khandwa to Ajmere. They are, however, trying to push the mails for stations between Bulsar and Broach through the breaks. The mails from Kathiawar and Baroda have been diverted *via* Ajmere and Khandwa to Bombay. Rai Bahadur Luchmon Sing is also trying to forward the mails by road, either by cart or runners, from Naosari to Broach, so that the delay which is likely to occur through the mails having to take a longer route may thus be averted.

The whole country up the line is under water, and large trees, which had been uprooted in the storm, are seen floating down the stream, large numbers of them lying athwart the pillars of the bridges. The flood is rapidly abating, and the various gangs of coolies, superintended by Messrs. Turdall, Middleton, Hargrave, Cole, and Franklin, expect to set matters right in a few weeks.

FURTHER CASUALTIES REPORTED.

At the time of writing I learn that between Veeramgaum and Sabli Road stations a culvert has given way, resulting in a brake-van and one intermediate class carriage being precipitated into the culvert. The guard and one passenger were slightly injured. Another culvert is reported to have given way between Barejadi and Mehmadabad.

The large slip on the right side of the north Caveri bridge, between Billimora and Dungri, which took place on the 20th instant, has been set right by a party of coolies under the superintendence of Mr. T. R. Middleton.

On Wednesday night the passengers who had booked by Monday night's mail, and who had been detained at Naosari, were conveyed across the stream spanned by the broken Kanai bridge in boats, and sent on in carriages to the culvert on the other side, where a train was in readiness to convey them to Billimora. Mr. Franklin, the telegraph superintendent, rendered able assistance in getting the passengers across the breakages and despatching them safely to Billimora, from whence they were started for Bombay.

Mr. Kennedy, the foreman driver of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, with a gang of workmen, started this morning for the break at the Mindola bridge, taking with him a pontoon and diving apparatus.

There is a slight break in the weather at present up the line ; but it is feared that if the rain comes again more serious breaches will occur, as the earthworks at several places are undermined by the water and may give way at any moment.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered....	65	20	52	63	49	86	46	50
Thursday, July 30	0	24	0	8	0	8	0	2
Total....	65	44	52	71	49	94	46	52
Total fall to 30th July, 1890	52	97	55	49	59	60	46	20
Total fall to 30th July, 1889	51	89	60	27	60	31	50	85

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MR. W. H. GLADSTONE was a musician of a high order, and in his house was a beautiful chamber organ. He was the composer of several anthems, and also of several well-known hymn tunes. One of these, known by the name of Ombersley, is familiar in many dissenting places of worship, though its author was, like his father, a strong Churchman. It is a long metre, and was written originally for the evening hymn, "Sun of my Soul."

THE LATE SIR HENRY MORLAND.

THE Municipal Corporation met yesterday afternoon, but adjourned without transacting any business, as a mark of respect to the late Sir Henry Morland, after passing a resolution sympathising with Lady Morland. Mr. George Cotton, President, occupied the chair, and there were also present :—

Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Burjorjee Sorabjee Shroff, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Damodar Tapidas, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dosabhai Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Govardhandas Gocouldas Tejpal, Hormusjee C. Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedjee Kharsedjee Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, S. A. Nathan, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

Mr. Grattan Geary said : Mr. President—Since the Corporation last met we have experienced a great loss in the death of our esteemed colleague, Sir Henry Morland. Our first duty on this occasion is to place on record an expression of our sorrow on this sad occasion. I now propose for your acceptance a brief resolution to the following effect : "That the Corporation, in recording the death of Sir Henry Morland, desire to express their sense of the many and long services which the deceased councillor rendered to the City and the Municipality of Bombay. His administrative ability, his aptitude for public business, and high character made him a foremost and useful citizen and gained for him the esteem and confidence of his colleagues, who now deplore his loss ; that, as a mark of respect to his memory, the Corporation do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business ; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Lady Morland with an expression of the Corporation's sincere sympathy with herself and children in their bereavement." Sir Henry Morland represented on this Corporation in a special manner the maritime interests of this great city. This loss is not one that can be easily repaired, for at present there is no man connected with that side of the City's interests at present on the Corporation. Sir Henry Morland gave to the Corporation and to the city the advantage of considerable talent in the management of public affairs, a capacity for dealing with details, and a faculty for advancing whatever business was brought before the Corporation or the Standing Committee, of which he was the efficient chairman. It is within our knowledge that to the onerous duties he performed so well in the Corporation, he fulfilled admirably the duties of Port Officer of the largest port in the East. But all these vocations did not suffice for the display of his remarkable powers of work and exceptional energy. It is to his perseverance and tenacity in attaining results which he considered desirable, that the City owes the institution of the Yacht Club—an institution which is unique in India, and even in England, I believe, has no analogue. Placed as it is on the harbour side, it is a very appropriate work to be achieved by the Port Officer of Bombay and the gentleman who on this Corporation, as I have said, in a special manner represented the maritime aspect of this many-sided community. In other respects also he was an active and useful citizen, and now that we shall miss his imposing presence from our midst, it is with sorrow I ask you to record, in the terms I have just proposed, your sense of the loss we have all individually and collectively sustained, and of our deepest sympathy for Lady Morland and her children. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said : I beg to second the resolution which has just been proposed by Mr. Geary. If not the oldest, I am one of the oldest members of the Corporation and knew our late lamented friend, Sir Henry Morland, longer than any one of the gentlemen present in this hall. It is, I believe, well known to you that I took considerable interest in his election as well as re-election as president of the Corporation, and the able and satisfactory manner in which he performed his duties was a matter of congratulation, not only to me, but to the Corporation generally. I was also the mover of the resolution which authorized Sir Henry Morland to present in person the address of the Corporation to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India on the occasion of the Jubilee. He returned to India with the honour of knighthood, which was no doubt well deserved because of the many valuable services he had rendered, not only in connection with the Corporation, but in many other capacities, for the benefit of the city. As a member of our body he threw his heart and soul in the work. His ability and zeal, for which he was so well known, were always applied with unsparing industry to whatever he took in hand, and I am sure you will all agree with me when I say that it will be difficult to fill the place he occupied on this Corporation with that degree of efficiency for which he was so well distinguished. Gentlemen, I need not detain you long, for you all know, as well as I do, the worth and many estimable qualities with which our late lamented friend was endowed. I have also a word to add about Lady Morland. We all share in her deep affliction. Apart from the worth of her deeply lamented husband, she, too, has established a claim upon our deep sympathy by her exertions in promoting the interest of many charitable and benevolent institutions in the city, as was so well pointed out at the meeting of the Sterling Committee yesterday.

Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta said : Mr. President and Gentlemen—I should not like this opportunity to pass without adding my voice to those already raised by the proposer and seconder of this motion as to the great sorrow we feel for the loss occasioned by the death of our late lamented colleague and at the same time to add my tribute of respect for the very great qualities which so eminently distinguished Sir Henry Morland. I concur in everything that has been said by Mr. Grattan Geary and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with regard to his ability and capacity, but to my mind there was one thing which distinguished him still more, and that was the fact that he considered that it was his duty to take a hearty interest in all matters which came before him in order to help as much as possible the public and the municipal administration of the City in which his lot had been cast. That heartiness of interest, to my mind, distinguished him even more greatly than the great ability and capacity which always so strikingly characterized his career.

The President said : Before putting the motion I must add a few remarks of my own with reference to the great loss this Corporation and the citizens of Bombay have sustained. I always looked upon Sir Henry Morland as a typical Anglo-Indian gentleman full of loyalty to his Queen, the Crown, his country and countrymen, and still full of love for the city in which he may be said to have spent all the working years of his life. Full also was he of appreciation for the good points in everybody he met ; whatever might be their country, their social position or their caste, it was to him all the same. In this pushing City of Bombay we owe a very great deal to men like Sir Henry Morland, who push and help on this city, of which we are all so proud. No vote of ours and no letters of condolence can in the slightest degree lessen the great loss sustained by Lady Morland; but I do hope that now she knows how greatly appreciated Sir Henry was amongst his townsmen and the people he loved so well, it will at least help to lighten her grief and help her to bear it better than she otherwise might.

The meeting then adjourned till Monday, at 3-30 p.m., when the debate on the draft building by-laws will be resumed.

VESSEL ALMOST WRECKED IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

THE s. s. Knight Companion, 2,542 tons, under the command of Captain J. R. Durant, which sailed from Bombay on Sunday afternoon last for Antwerp with a general cargo, was put back yesterday evening through stress of weather. On Monday, the 27th instant, she encountered very heavy monsoon and continual rain ; and terrific squalls broke upon the vessel from west to south, in consequence of which she sprung a leak. The ship rolled very heavily, and she was almost buried in water until the 28th instant. A heavy list then took place starboard, and the holds being sounded were found full of water. The captain, in order to save his ship, had to jettison some cargo to keep her afloat. At times it appeared as if she would go [illegible] and as it was found impossible to proceed any [illegible] the captain altered his course towards Bombay, arr[illegible]ere at about 6-30 p. m. and anchored outside [illegible] ground. The water had put out the fire of one bo[illegible], and the fires of the other were nearly drowned out. The vessel lost one of her life-boats, but fortunately no one was hurt. The vessel is full of water, and she is but little above the water. She was boarded at about 5-10 p.m. by Mr. D. O'Leary, pilot, who got her into harbour with great difficulty.

COURTSHIP IN ANCIENT INDIA.

A MEETING of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Wednesday, the 29th instant. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., Vice-President, in the chair. There were also present Prince Shri Samal Singji of Palitana ; Khan Bahadoor K. R. Thanawala ; Messrs. W. H. Sharp, Vajeshankar Gowrishankar, Jeewanjee Jamsetjee Mody, Rastamjee Pestonjee Karkara, and Morarji Gouldas Dewji ; Deputy Surgeon-General W. E. Cates ; Mr. and Mrs. Leslie ; Mr. Macbeth ; Drs. Atmaram Pandurang, J. Gerson da Cunha, Peterson, and D. A. DeMonte ; Dastur Dorab Peshotan Sanjana ; Messrs. Pranjivandas Culliandas, Carsondas Vallabdas, Narayen Ganesh Chandawarkar, Dharamsy Morarji Gouldas, and A. H. Nazar ; Mrs. Pechey Phipson, M.D. ; Revd. Dr. B. De Monte ; Mr. Marshall, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar ; Messrs. Vandravandas Purshotamdas, Damodhardas Tapidas, and L. J. Robertson ; and Hon. J. U. Yajnik, Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. Peterson then read the following paper on Courtship in Ancient India :—

Among the 540 manuscripts collected by Horace Hayman Wilson in Benares and Calcutta, and now deposited in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, there is one which contains the Kamasutra of Vatsyayana, along with a commentary by one Khaskara Nrisinha. The commentary was written in 1788 at the request of one Vrajalal. It is described as being the work of a man who was not sufficiently acquainted either with the language or with the subject-matter of his author. The Kamasutra itself is a work which is destined, I believe, to throw a great deal of light on much that is still dark in the ancient history of this country. Aufrecht, who denounces the subject-matter of the book with all a scholar's asceticism, saw its importance and gives up seven columns of his catalogue to a long extract from it. He notes that Vatsyayana refers to the following previous writers on the subject of love :—Auddalaki, Gonekaputra, Gonardiya, Ghotakamukha, Charayana, Dattaka, Babhravya, and the Babhraviyas. Aufrecht also pointed out that Vatsyayana must be put before Subandhu, the author of the Vasavadatta. For both Mahesvara and Hemachandra tell us that Vatsyayana is another name for Mallanaga, whom Subandhu quotes.

The extracts given by Aufrecht attracted the attention of scholars, but the book itself has only been accessible to them very recently. The translation into English (1883) was printed and circulated privately only ; and it was, besides, for scholars a very inadequate representation of the original. We owe it to Pandit Durga Prasad of Jeypore that we have at last an excellent edition of the book, accompanied by a better commentary than that which Aufrecht describes. This is the commentary, a fragment of which I secured in 1883 for the Bombay Government collection, and which is referred to in my second report, p. 67. It is called the Jayamangala. The author gives his name as Yasodhara, but states that he wrote this "explanation of the Sutras which Vatsyayana collected after he had retired from the world in grief at the loss of a beloved wife, and had, under the name of Indrapala, entered the ascetic life." It can be shown that the book, as we have it now, was known to Bhavabhuti, who flourished at the end of the seventh century, and that he makes constant reference to

…y the woman whom he deems likely to make him happy, if he can do so without incurring the censure of his friends."

The lad has made his choice, whether with due regard to all the considerations set out in the second rule, or in accordance with the more liberal rule of Ghotakamukha. How is his suit to be presented to the parents of the bride?

IV. "The proper persons to present the suit are the father and mother of the young man, and their connexions: friends, too, on both sides, if invited.

The commentator explains "on both sides" as meaning "on the father's and on the mother's side." The three rules immediately following, which are of an extremely entertaining character, refer to these friends and suggest to me that what it really meant is friends intimate with both the families concerned. Kamandaki, in the Malatimadhava, is such a friend. The father and mother can only prefer the request: what the friends have to do is something quite different.

V. "Such friends should din into the ears of the girl's mother and father the faults observed, and by them foretold, of other suitors for her hand; when they see an inclination to consent, they should cultivate that by dwelling on the good qualities, personal and hereditary, of their man. Let them dwell very specially on such of his advantages as are likely to commend themselves to the girl's mother."

VI. "One of them may get himself up as an astrologer, and give a glowing account of the wealth that, if there be any truth in words, omens, the courses of the stars, and marks on the body, must one day come to their friend."

VII. Others in the same disguise may drive the mother of the girl wild by declaring that their friend stands a good chance of a much better alliance (with regard to which they are being consulted).

The last clause here is the addition of the commentator. It seems to express the meaning intended. It is remarkable that directions which have the effect, if indeed that was not the intention, of throwing ridicule on the whole of this astrological flummery, are followed immediately by a solemn statement of its importance. The explanation is perhaps afforded by the rule which follows next, from which it would appear that Vatsyayana is citing, out of respect, Ghotakamukha here.

VIII. "For both he who sues for a maiden's hand and he who gives it should act in accordance with signs, omens, birds, and voices."

IX. "Not by mere human chance, so says Ghotakamukha."

The fight of a blue jay on the left is an omen of success; the appearance of a cat an omen of a failure. Kamandaki's left eye throbs as the action of the Malatimadhava begins, and she knows that that organ, which sees into the heart of things (antarajna) bids her be of good hope. In the case of a man, the throbbing of the left eye would have been a bad omen. The "voices" are a little strange perhaps to us. In the dead of night an indication of how your undertaking is likely to prosper may be got from the words of belated way-farers passing under your windows; or you may rise early in the morning, go to a neighbouring house, and learn from the first words you hear whether the fates are going to be kind or not. The wooer and the father must make a careful study of all these things before doing any things rash; and, as we have seen, the former at least would do well to see to it that human contrivings are not palmed off upon him.

X. "Let him give up a girl who, when the wooers come to woo, is found asleep, in tears, or out. Let him shun also these sixteen—1, a girl with an unlucky name; 2, one who has been kept in concealment; 3, one who is betrothed to another man; 4, one with red hair; 5, one with spots; 6, a masculine woman; 7, a hump-back; 8, a bandy-legged woman; 9, one with a broad forehead; 10, one ceremonially impure: 11, the fruit of an improper marriage; 12, one who has menstruated; 13, one who is or has been pregnant; 14, an old friend; 15, one much younger than himself; and 16, one that hath a moist hand."

"Let him not woo a girl who is called after a constillation, or a river, or a tree, or one who is despised, or one who bears a name ending in l or r."

It ought to be said that the text here is a little uncertain, and that the meaning of some of the terms used is obscure. For 13, I have departed from the commentator, who takes *phalina* to mean "dumb." For 16, as you will have noticed, I have been able to use a phrase which occurs in a similar connection in Catullus.

XI. "He will be a happy husband who marries the woman on whom his heart and his eyes are set. Let a man not think of any other, so some say."

Vatsyayana is quoting Apastamba, and we are to understand that this rule, for those who accept it, is to brush away a good deal of what has gone before. The commentator, after the manner of his kind, makes a desperate effort to establish a harmony between such conflicting rules, and would have us believe that all that Vatsyayana means is, that this rule is to come in only when more maidens than one are eligible under the previous rules, when there is an embarrassment of choice. But the "so some say" of the original is a clear indication of a rule that is conflicting with, not supplementary of, the preceding matter. The doctrine of the present rule is developed and illustrated in the next, in which Vatsyayana speaks of the art which should be used to induce the young man to fall into that condition which, according to this text of the venerable Apastamba, is the only legitimate precedent of a happy marriage. Apastamba deserves a place in our esteem with the "dead shepherd" whom Shakespeare praised—

Now I find thy saw of might
He never loved that loved not at first sight.

XII. "Accordingly, when a girl is of an age to be given in marriage, her parents should dress her well. Every afternoon she should play with the girls of her acquaintance, always faultlessly got up. At a sacrifice, or a marriage, or wherever people come together, care should be taken to show her off. So also at festivals. For she is of the nature of merchandise."

This is not a rule which calls for much comment. Doubtless, the last remark is not to be stretched unduly beyond the context. But there are many references in the law-books to the practice of the actual sale of daughters. Manu, III. 5, declares that no father who knows the law should take even the smallest gratuity for his daughter, for a man who, through avarice, takes a gratuity is a seller of his offspring. But in another place he has a rule regarding the practice, which is evidence that it must at one time have been to some extent prevalent. The rule will recall to those who know it the story of Jacob and Laban. Jacob served Laban seven years for his daughter Rachel, and when the time came, was put off with her elder sister Leah. When he complained of this treatment, Laban gave him Rachel too, but made it a condition that he should serve over seven years for her. Now Manu, (VIII. 204) in a context where he is dealing with the law between buyer and seller, declares that "one commodity mixed with another must not be sold as pure, nor a bad one as good, nor less than the proper quantity of weight, nor anything that is not at hand or that is concealed." And he goes on to provide that "if, after one damsel has been shown, another be given to the bridegroom, he may marry them both for the same price."

XIII. "When men fair to look on, courteous in speech, and accompanied by their connexions, come to propose a marriage, the parent of the girl should receive them hospitably, and on some pretext or another show them the girl in all her ornaments. They should come to no decision as to giving the girl before they have consulted the oracles.

This consultation of the oracles (daivaparikshana) was, of course, done on both sides. The parents of the girl were bound in her interest to enquire of astrologers and the like as to whether the proposed marriage was likely or not to be to her advantage. So, too, the parents of the youth. But in addition, as the Grhiya Sutras show, the parents of the man were entitled to require the girl to submit herself to a test of an extremely curious and unscientific character. I translate the passage in Asvalayana's manual of domestic religion. The person addressed in the following rules is the Hindoo who wishes to observe the whole law:—

I. "Let him first make an enquiry into his family (i.e., of the bride or bridegroom as the case may be) according to the text 'Both on the mother's side, and on that of the father." A reference to the text cited shows that it was required that on the mother's and on the father's side the family should for ten generations back have been conspicuous for knowledge of the scriptures, penance, and good work. II. "Let him give his daughter to a man of understanding." It is very noteworthy, and should be remembered to his credit, that intelligence is the only personal qualification on which Asvalayana insists as indispensable in a son-in-law. III. "Let him marry a woman who has intelligence, beauty, virtue, and lucky marks upon her body, who is, moreover, of sound health." In addition to sound health, which is put separately, as if to mark its special importance, four things are required, of which three are perfectly intelligible to us—intelligence, beauty, and virtue—in that order be it noted. The fourth wears such an unfamiliar character to us in the Europe of to-day, that it has misled the learned translator of the Grihya Sutras who takes buddhirupasilalakshane to mean, not "intelligence, beauty, virtue, and lucky marks on her body," but "the characteristics of intelligence, beauty, and moral conduct." The translation is not very intelligible and it observes the sequence of what follows. For Asvalayana goes on—IV. "The lucky marks are hard to read: "Let him take eight clods of earth, and reciting over them the verse 'retam agre,' &c., say to the girl, 'Take one of these.'" V. "If she choose the piece that has been taken from a field that bears a double crop, let him know that her children will be rich in grain; if the piece from the byra, rich in cattle; if from the débris on the altar, rich in piety; if from a lake that never dries up, rich in all things; if from the gaming-ground, addicted to gambling; if from a place where four roads meet, addicted to wandering; if from barren land, barren; if from the burning ground, a death to their husbands."

The commentator, Gargya, says that the three last adjectives refer to the woman herself, but there is nothing in the text to justify this. Oldenburg's construction, according to which the last adjective only refers to the woman, is not justified by anything either in the text or the commentary. It seems to me that the ordeal has reference only to the kind of children the woman is likely to bring forth—her own horoscope has been already read—and that the three last adjectives mean that she will bring forth wanton, barren, or murderous daughters.

XIV. 'The wooer's party will be asked to bathe, and so forth. They should say, 'All that will come later.' They should not that day accept such attentions."

XV. "Or let him woo according to the custom of the country, and then marry in one of the ways approved of in the scriptures. Here ends the chapter on wooing."

At the end of his chapter on wooing Vatsyayana quotes some old verses—

"Social games, such as, for example, filling up 'bouts rimés,' marriages, and intercourse generally, should be with a man's equals, not with those either above him or below him."

"A man marries above him when he marries a girl only to be created by her and her friends as a servant ever afterwards; no man of spirit will do that."

"He marries below him when he and his people lord it over the girl, that is a bad marriage, it too is censured by the good."

"Where the love between husband and wife adds lustre to both, and is a source of joy to both families, that is the only marriage which is approved."

"Let a man if he will marry above him, and walk humbly among his wife's relations ever afterwards; but on no account let him do, what all good men disapprove of, marry beneath him."

(To be continued.)

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE meeting of the Standing Committee, which was on Wednesday adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Sir Henry Morland, was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Offices. Colonel Wilson was asked temporarily to take the chair, and the others present were Colonel Merewether, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Harkissondas Narotumdas, M. B. Babhaya, K. M. Shroff, A. M. Dharamsi, and K. N. Kabraji.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

Colonel Merewether begged to propose that Mr Carrol be appointed chairman. Mr. Carrol had now been for a long time connected with the Corporation and the Standing Committee, and had rendered very valuable services in both bodies. He felt sure he would make a most excellent chairman to the Standing Committee.

Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas seconded.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji, supporting the motion, said Mr. Carrol was not only an old member of the Corporation and Standing Committee, but in him they had a man of great business capacity. They received great help from him in all questions of engineering, and that was of great importance to the Municipality. Mr. Carroll had been a most efficient and useful citizen, and he felt sure he would prove a most worthy chairman of the Standing Committee.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Carroll, having taken the chair, said he had to thank them very heartily for the honour they had done him and the warm expressions of approbation which had fallen from the lips of those gentlemen who had spoken to the motion. Although he considered there were many who could have more ably filled the chair, he would endeavour to do his duty, which, from the business-like manner in which work was done at that board, he felt assured would be extremely light. However, whatever his duties might be, he would endeavour to perform them to the satisfaction of the Standing Committee and of the Corporation.

THE STOPPAGE OF PAWAI WATER.

The Municipal Commissioner said that, with reference to the question asked about Pawai at the last meeting, he could now say that pumping had been carried on there for ten days, but after the rainfall which had taken place, he did not consider it necessary to continue the pumping. He had therefore given orders for it to be stopped and the whole of the temporary establishment to be discharged. He did not anticipate that with the present supply they would require to use Pawai again.

Mr. Mulji asked what was to be done with the water.

The Commissioner did not know. He wished someone could tell him.

The matter then dropped and the Committee adjourned.

SINGULAR THEFT BY A DAUGHTER.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Nelmes placed a young Hindu woman, aged 23 years, named Soondra, daughter of Gopinath Dadajee, a clerk in the French Bank, living at Girgaum, and Rafael Aroon, a Beni-Israel aged 20 years, living at Dadur, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft and abetment in the disposal of the stolen property with a guilty knowledge of the theft. The first accused, Soondra, was charged with stealing a pandan containing gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 1,405, the property of Gopinath Dadajee, and the second accused, Rafael, was charged with receiving the stolen property and aiding and abetting the first accused in the disposal of the same. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. The accused were undefended. The complainant, Gopinath Dadajee, examined by Mr. De Souza, said that on the evening of the 21st instant, when he returned home from his office, his wife informed him that his daughter Soondra absconded, taking away with her the pandan which contained the ornaments in question. He made inquiries as to her whereabouts, but, failing to trace her, he informed Inspector Nelmes of the theft and the disappearance of his daughter. The girl was married to a grandson of the late Mr. Doolajee. For a time Soondra lived amicably with her husband, who had at present no employment. He could not suffer his daughter to live with the husband in such a melancholy condition, and so he took her to his own house, where the accused was in the habit of visiting her. For the last six months her husband had not been to see her. On Sunday last Inspector Nelmes showed him the ornaments, which he at once identified as belonging to him and his wife. His daughter was very badly treated by her husband when she lived with him, and her husband had no means of supporting her.

Ani, a relation of the second accused, said that the ornaments in question were given to her by the second accused for sale. She got several ornaments and turned them into wristlets and then pledged them with a Marwarree at Israel Street for Rs. 250.

The first accused in her defence stated that she first formed an acquaintance with the accused Rafael while she was living with her husband at Dadur, and after she had returned to her father, one day she went to visit her husband near the French Bridge, Girgaum, where she met the second accused. She offered to go with him, and he agreed to do so if she brought some valuables with her. He advised her to come in a reela and not in the railway train. She accordingly went to Rafael's house, taking with her the ornaments which belonged to her father. The second accused, Rafael, said that although he was on friendly terms with Soondra, he did not know that she was a married woman. He only knew that she was in keeping of a fat man. He believed that the ornaments belonged to her. His worship convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, and the second to fifteen months' rivorous imprisonment.

THE fate of old Fort St. George is sealed. An ukase will be shortly issued to raze the outer walls to the ground and to fill up the trench. The inutility of the structure with the progress of modern tactics was a foregone conclusion, and military writers years ago pointed out before that the fortification was a farce, as it was neither impregnable nor fit for strategic purposes. The Fort, nevertheless, has an historical reputation of two centuries. Mr. Francis Day, the representative of the Court of Directors, obtained a grant of land from the Rajah of Chandragheri in 1639, in the reign of King Charles I, and formed the first establishment in Madraspatam, which was then known as the Fort or "White Town," in contradistinction to Black Town. In 1644 the sum expended on the Fort was £2,300. The extent of the Fort in 1670 was about 400 yards in length from north to and south, and 100 yards in breadth from the sea-face to the old channel of the river.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. E. B. CARROLL was yesterday elected Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, in succession to the late Sir Henry Morland.

TELEGRAMS from Bhownagar report heavy floods in that state, with attendant destruction of life and property. Three hundred lives are reported to have been lost.

THE imprisoned passengers in Monday's mail trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway were transhipped yesterday and returned to Bombay.

As an immediate effect of the rainfall up-country, native dealers are now offering fairly large quantities of wheat at slightly lower prices. Another effect has been the cessation of native purchases of gunny-bags, which were being made with a view to the possible movement of food supplies in North India.

THE alterations to Fort St. George are estimated to cost Rs. 60,000, and a sum of Rs. 10,000 is proposed to be allotted each year for six years, for the purpose of the demolition of the fortifications and the filling up of the moat.

THE new Madras High Court buildings are getting on apace. The decorations of the interior have been begun, and already it is possible to get a very good idea of what the appearance of the various courts, rooms and offices will be like when finished. The frescoes and other artistic embellishments are said to be excellent, and do the greatest credit to Mr. Irwin's workmen.

NEWS reaches the Madras paper from Warangal of a tiger, which had given some trouble to the ryots, being entrapped in a well in a village a short distance from the line of railway. The railway employees on a ballast train were the first to discover the whereabouts of the tiger, and informed the local authorities, who went in search of the beast and surrounded him. The tiger made a bolt for it, and in springing over a mud wall, landed in a dry well, which proved a splendid trap. The helpless prey was here soon despatched.

THE Provincial General Council of Goa was opened by the Governor-General of Goa on the 23rd July. His Excellency delivered an important speech and referred to several schemes which Government has taken in hand, especially the project of bringing water from Banguenim, opening new roads in Fontainhas, the erection of a post-office and a school for primary education, the advancement of the National Lyceum, and the establishment of a technical school. The election of new members was proceeded with, and Srs. Ismael Gracias, Macedo Pinto, Fernando Cunha, and Socrates de Noronha were elected members.

THE Main, an emigrant ship, left Calcutta on Tuesday, for the West Indies. She had on board twelve European vagrants shipped as A. B.'s. Lately many loafers have been deported in this way.

ANGLO-CHINESE papers report the appearance of huge swarms of locusts in the northern and central provinces of the Empire. In Hunnan the plague appears to have been promptly exterminated through the energetic action of the local authorities; but there is still grave cause for anxiety in other districts.

A PRIVATE letter from Zanzibar reports the arrival of the little force of Indian sepoys under Captain Maguire, which has been sent to join Mr. H. Johnstone, Her Majesty's Commissioner for Central Africa. The voyage was a long and rough one, but the men landed at Zanzibar in good health. A detachment of them left immediately in the British India steamer Juba for the Zambesi, while the remainder were to be taken up later on. This force will be joined at the Commissioner's camp by a body of especially enlisted Soudanese and Zanzibaris, who are to form a police force for the Central African administration. But the Indian sepoys will be the backbone of the force, while the whole will be under the command of Captain Maguire, who has been lent for that purpose by the Government of India. Captain Stairs, late of Mr. Stanley's expedition, was just leaving Zanzibar for Katonga when the Indian contingent arrived. He is now serving in a Belgian company, and had with him no Englishman, and only two or three Frenchmen and Belgians.

THE upshot of the "melinite affair" has been the adoption by the Military Commission of a *projet de loi* of savage severity against espionage, and the matter will come on ere long for discussion. By this, the death penalty would be meted out to any one who should deliver or communicate, in whole or in part, to an unauthorised person, for information, objects, plans, books, or writings, the secrecy of which is important for the defence of the territory or the external safety of the State, to those who publish or divulge such matters, who, as spies, gain admission to ships, forts, or other naval or military establishments with the purpose of acquiring like information, or who execute plans or topographical works, in regard to ways of communications or otherwise, that are dangerous to the safety of the State. In this projected code no distinction is made between Frenchmen and foreigners, but, of course, juries would have the power of taking into consideration extenuating circumstances.

LIKE his father, Mr. W. H. Gladstone was a keen lover of the woodman's craft, and an excellent hand at wielding the woodcutter's axe. He joined his father in cutting down many a tree in the Hawarden woods, and might often be seen walking among them axe in hand, wearing a flannel shirt open at the neck, and a widebrimmed soft grey wide-awake hat.

JUSTICE NORTH is impatient of "argument." He had to listen to a lengthy speech from Mr. Oswald on Saturday, July 4, and was so irritated by counsel's prolixity that he declared he would like to punish him by giving judgment against him, were it not unfair to make the client suffer for the counsel's fault. "May I make a personal explanation?" pleaded counsel. "I don't want to hear any more," snapped the judge. "I have heard a great deal too much already." It is but fair to add that Mr. Oswald's loquacity is notorious. It was he who was the subject of a famous legal joke. He had been talking at weary length over a bill-of-sale case, and at last he said, "And now I will address myself to the furniture." "You have been doing that for the last half hour," put in Vice-Chancellor Bacon. Mr. Oswald is said to be the only man at the Chancery bar capable of appreciating a joke, and he has many a time avenged Vice-Chancellor Bacon's score off himself by hitting other judges right to the boundary. For instance, Justice Kay, irritated by counsel's tediousness, at last got a chance to correct him in his law. So he said, "I must teach you law, Mr. Oswald, as I can't teach you manners." "Exactly so, if your ludship pleases," was Mr. Oswald's merciless retort.

A WORKMAN in a tobacco manufactory at Ohlau in Prussian Silesia, named Opeus, has suddenly become an opulent man. Some fifteen years ago he received information that a rich relative had died in Paris, leaving him a large estate in Silesia. Opeus, it appears, treated this as a very good joke, and heard nothing further of the matter. The incident faded from his memory until a few days ago, when he received intelligence that he was indeed the possessor of a legacy of 54,000 marks, and that this sum would be further increased by the interest which had accumulated during the past fifteen years.

THE North Sea has a new terror in the iron masts of two large merchant vessels which came into collision in a fog and sank on the 16th of December, 1889. The peculiarity of the case is that the whereabouts of the wrecks cannot be discovered, although her Majesty's ships have been searching for them off and on for eighteen months. As the vessels lie somewhere in the main passage of the North Sea, their existence is described by the Hydrographer of the Admiralty as "an appalling danger to shipping." A question will be put to the Secretary to the Admiralty next week with the object of ascertaining whether the Government have finally abandoned the search for the masts.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 28th July were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Strong westerly winds. River at Kotri on the 26th 17 feet 8 inches against 16 feet 4 inches on the same date last year. Harvesting of adava crops completed. Transplanting of rice seedlings continues, but has suffered from last fall in river. Locusts in Dadu and Manjhand talukas, causing damage in Dadu. Agricultural stock fair.

Khandesh.—(For week ending 25th July).—Rain for week at Dhulia 4·36, and average in the district 5·77 inches; total for season at Dhulia 14·53 and average in the district 13·02 inches. Sowing of bajri commenced in 2 talukas, and in the rest retarded owing to incessant rain. Young crops healthy. Condition of fodder improving.

Nasik.—(For week ending 26th July).—Rain for week at Nasik 4·69, Igatpuri 23·14 and Peint 10·24 inches; in other talukas, maximum at Dindori 5·10; minimum at Baglan 1·53 inches; total for season at Nasik 10·93 inches. General and good rain all over the district. Transplantation of rice and nagli continues in parts of Nasik and in Igatpuri and Peint. Sowing of kharif continues. Prospect good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair in 6, middling in 4 and poor in 2 talukars.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, heavy on 26th and 27th; total of week 12·70 inches, total to date 46·50, being 2·92 above average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 22nd, 24th and 26th, 2° cool on 23rd, nil on 25th and 28th, and 3° cool on 27th. Vapour in air normal except on 24th, when it was excessive. Abnormal wind westerly from 26th to 28th; wind normal from 22nd to 25th.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 14 inches 9 cents; for season 45 inches 85 cents: in talukas during week maximum at Karjat 18·31, minimum at Mahim 9·60; fall of rain copious throughout the district. Transplanting of kharif in progress. State of young plants good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Good rain throughout the district; maximum at Mangaon 16 inches 41 cents, minimum at Panvel 12 inches 63 cents. Transplantation in progress.

Poona.—(For week ending 25th July).—Rain for week, Junnar 2·87, Indapur ·45, Khed 1·32, petha A'mbegaon 1·95, Sirur ·81, Purandhar 1·03, Bhimthadi ·40, petha Baramati 1·08, Haveli 2·13, petha Mulshi 5·04, Maval 3·85 inches; for season maximum 12·51 inches at petha Mulshi and minimum 3·06 inches at Bhimthadi. Transplantation of rice and nagli plants commenced in taluka Haveli. Sowing of kharif commenced in all the talukas, except in places where the rainfall is yet insufficient. Prospects of kharif crops improving owing to the recent heavy fall of rain. Fodder sold at a high price in all parts of the district. Agricultural stock in a fairly good condition. Prices of foodgrains stationary.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 2 inches 49 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 44 cents at Karjat; for season maximum 7 inches 20 cents at Akola, minimum 2 inches 28 cents at Shrigonda; more rain urgently wanted. Sowing of kharif in progress except in 3 talukas where it is retarted for want of sufficient moisture. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock not good in 5 talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 25th July).—Rain for week, Sholapur 0·72, Madha ·37, Karmala ·58, Pandharpur ·80, Sangola ·34, Malsiras ·32, Barsi 2·91 inches; total for season, maximum 6·11 at Barsi and minimum 2·73 inches at Karmala. Total rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in Barsi and parts of Sangola talukas. Fodder supply sufficient except in Sholapur Taluka. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 4 inches 61 cents, total 6 inches 48 cents; in talukas during week, maximum 9 inches 84 cents in Patan and minimum 90 cents in Khatav; more wanted in Tasgaon. Sowing in progress. Fodder dear in Karad, Satara and Wai talukas. Agricultural stok good.

Bijapur.—Showers during week throughout the district; maximum at Badami 71 cents, minimum at Bijapur 28 cents; more rain urgently needed everywhere. Sowing retarded. Crops sown withering in 3 talukas, doing well in others. Agricultural stock fairly good.

Shikarpur.—Kharif operations in progress. Locusts appeared in 5 talukas, damaging juar crops. River 12 feet 6 inches against 12 feet 10 inches on same date last year.

Hyderabad.—Kharif operations in progress; weather close and sultry. Agricultural stock fair. Locusts in 5 talukas causing slight damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi harvesting over. Locusts in 4 talukas. Fresh sowings continue in places where young crops are destroyed by locusts.

Ratnagiri.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 29 inches 5 cents at Guhagar, minimum 8 inches at Malvan. Transplantation in progress.

Belgaum.—Rainfall Belgaum 9 inches 98 cents; total 18 inches 11 cents; good rain throughout district except Athni. More rain required in the eastern part of the district. Kharif sowing continues. Condition of young plants good. Scarcity of fodder increased. Agricultural stock suffering for want of sufficient fodder, pending growth of grass.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except Mundargi; maximum 4 inches 72 cents at Hangul, minimum 66 cents at Ron; average for week 1 inch 89 cents, for season 8 inches 51 cents. Heavy showers still required. Paddy crops good. Sowing of early jowari and other crops in progress in all but eastern talukas. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder and water continues in eastern talukas.

Kanara.—Good rain throughout district. Transplanting and sowing continue. Rice plants thriving.

Rajkot.—Rain 11 inches 69 cents; total 16 inches 41 cents; general throughout the province.

Wadwan.—Weather chilly. Rain at Wadhwan 4 inches 93 cents; total 6 inches 7 cents up to the 25th and it is still pouring. Good rain throughout Jhalavad.

Baroda.—Rain during week 5 inches 24 cents; total 8 inches 15 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Sowing commenced in all divisions, and transplanting of rice in Navasari division.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE IN HYDERABAD.

THE *Deccan Times* says:—A marriage has been arranged between the elder of the two sisters of H. H. the Nizam and the Nawab Imam Jung, Kurshed-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, the elder son of Sir Kurshed Jah, K C I E, the Premier Noble. The official sanction to the marriage was given last week, when the Premier Noble, accompanied by his brother, the Nawab Vicar-ul-Oomrah, and other relatives, went as a deputation to H. H. the Nizam to solicit the hand of the Princess, and to present a royal *nuzzer* of 101 gold mohurs. The *mangni* (betrothal) ceremony will take place on the 1st August, and the celebration of the marriage itself will be in November. The event will be attended with great pomp and ceremony, the estimated expenditure in connection with which is reported to be about ten lakhs. For several years past, it is said, a feeling of coldness existed between the Nizam and his Premier Noble over some domestic disagreement, of which there are several versions, but the approaching marriage completely dispels any such misgivings. If, however, there really was anything in them, the impending marriage marks a new era as to the relationship between the two most powerful houses in these Dominions, the significance of which cannot be underrated.

RATHER exaggerated accounts must have been reaching England about the agricultural outlook in the North-West Provinces, thinks the *Pioneer*, or "even Lord Cross" would have hardly indulged himself in the wholly superfluous exertion of telegraphing to the Viceroy a warning to be prepared for relief measures. On the other hand, "even Lord Cross" might have been expected to know that as the autumn crops would not in any case come into the market before November, there was no reason to apprehend a sudden outbreak of famine in July. To ask people to imagine that famine—that standing dread of the Indian administration, with all its hideous premonitory symptoms—might creep upon the Governments out here unawares, if its approach were not detected by the watchful eye of Lord Cross, is as good a specimen of the attitude of the India Office as has been forthcoming for some time.

A YOUNG apprentice of the ship Bannockburn, named Arthur O'Leary, a well-connected lad, was drowned on Friday night at Calcutta. He went to bathe off the Howrah dock, but slipped off the steps and fell into deep water. Being unable to swim, he was drowned, his companions making futile efforts to save him. The body has not been recovered.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emollient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TEBACHER AND Co., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

From the Home Papers.

THE Executive Committee of the American National Silver Association has lately been deliberating in New York, and has issued a manifesto. A brief telegraphic summary of the main portion of this address has already been published, and has excited considerable attention on this side of the Atlantic. We are now able to give the text, which is as follows:—"The Committee desires to call the attention of the country to the object lesson which is being exhibited in the desperate struggle of the great financial institutions on both sides of the Atlantic to increase the gold reserves to avoid bankruptcy and ruin, although any increase by one necessarily diminishes the reserves of others. Why should such a condition of things exist in a time of profound peace and abundant harvests? Why should all the great banking institutions attribute stagnation and hard times to scarcity of money, while they are exerting all their power to make money scarce by adhering to the gold standard, when they admit that there is not enough gold to maintain the business and credit of the commercial world? For eighteen years the basis of credit in gold-standard countries has been growing narrower as the single standard has been extended and the production of gold has fallen off, while the structure of credit has been growing proportionately larger and more insecure, until the relation of credit to actual money as disclosed by the Barings' failure in gold-standard England has alarmed the world and started anew a scramble for gold, which threatens all business undertakings and is a menace to every legitimate enterprise. The people are determined that this injustice shall cease, and it will cease in spite of the sophistry of gold worshippers or the cupidity of credit-holding classes. The remedy is in the restoration of bimetallism. Place our money system again upon the broad basis of gold and silver as the money of ultimate redemption instead of gold alone. This is the paramount issue in this country, and should be made such as other issues are involved in this, and cannot be separated from it. The demand for free coinage of silver is not a demand that the United States shall pay for silver bullion more than its market price. It is a demand that silver shall be coined in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as are imposed upon the coinage of gold. The gold standard has steadily increased in value since 1873, and is still increasing. The people cannot be deceived by ambiguous language in the platform of any party. Their demand is clear and unmistakeable for the re-establishment of the money of the Constitution—gold and silver—without limit of coinage or legal tender." Amongst the members of the Committee who took part in the drawing up of the manifesto were Mr. G. Warner, of Ohio (who acted as chairman); Mr. Francis G. Newland, of Nevada; Mr. L. M. Rumsey, of Missouri; Mr. Lee Crandall (the secretary), of Washington; and Senators Stewart and Jones, of Nevada, who acted as advisers of the Committee.

The reports on the growing American rice crop promise a larger yield than last year. Messrs. Dan Talmage and Sons have published the following comparison of the estimated yield with the crops of the previous nine years:—

	lb.
1883	101,150,000
1883	110,700,000
1884	109,000,000
1885	149,550,000
1886	155,900,000
1887	111,900,000
1888	116,450,000
1889	107,780,000
1890	125,450,000
1891 (estimated)	132,350,000

Since the Civil War there has been a great expansion in the rice production of Louisiana compared with the older growing districts of the Carolinas and Georgia. There has at the same time been a large expansion of the imports, the value for each of the five fiscal years ending with June, 1890, compared with the imports in 1880 and 1870, being given as follows by the Bureau of Statistics:—1870, $1,223,000; 1880, $1,842,000; 1886, $1,972,000; 1887, $1,901,000; 1888, $2,935,000; 1889, $3,097,000; 1890, $2,718,000. The value of the imports during the first ten months of the fiscal year 1890-91 is given as $3,277,000. As regards quantities, the imports in the fiscal year 1889-90 were three times as large as twenty years previously. A hundred years ago rice was one of the chief exports from the United States, but practically there are no exports now. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* points out that it is remarkable that the ratio of increase of rice production and importation in the United States has greatly exceeded the ratio of increase in population, indicating a larger consumption per head, in spite of the fact that its price has been increased by a high duty which has destroyed its natural cheapness as a foodstuff.

It is remarkable that steel girders are henceforward likely to be extensively used in the place of timber for supporting the roofs of colliery workings, and thus to be permanently buried in the earth. In Staffordshire, where this change has already been found profitable, steel girders are being manufactured and employed economically for this purpose. At one large colliery alone in the Cannock Chase 12,000 of these girders have already been fixed, and they are being adopted also in Derbyshire and South Yorkshire. Of course the steel supports are themselves more costly than timber. They are, however, put into position with much less labour and are vastly more durable. In the Staffordshire mines the timber supports will not last more than six months without rotting, but it is calculated that the steel girders will remain good for from three to five years. In cases of settling down of the roof, when the timber support breaks and becomes useless, the steel girders are taken out and reversed, being merely bent, and on being replaced they become stronger, because of their arched form. Some of them have been experimentally used for two years. Similarly steel pit props instead of wooden ones are being employed. The obvious effect of this substitution is not only economy in mining operations, but also a new demand for steel manufactures, although it will, no doubt, lessen considerably the demand for timber for colliery purposes, and will lessen, to some extent, the amount of labour employed in coal mines.

"Splendid rains," which seem to have been general throughout Canada, are reported in the Montreal mail advices dated June 26. Harvest prospects have been considerably brightened in consequence, the wheat crops of Ontario and Manitoba being now described as promising a good yield of grain, though the straw in the former province is short. Money has also become more plentiful, but the discount rates for mercantile paper still range from 6 to 7 per cent. A considerable impulse to trade, noticeably in "colonials," had been given by the abolition of the duty on raw sugar, the object of the measure being to put Canadian refiners on the same footing as their United States competitors. It is estimated that the change involves the sacrifice of revenue to the amount of $3,500,000. The change does not apply to sugar in bond, and raw sugars, not imported direct without transhipment, will still be liable to a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, except in the case of East Indian sugar merely transhipped at Hong Kong. It is expected that a considerable impetus will be given to the direct foreign trade of Canada by this modification of the tariff.

Commenting on the now rather long-continued exports of gold from the United States, the American *Bankers' Magazine* looks for a not distant reversal of the movement. With the opening of the Northern lake and canal navigation, the exports of produce from the States have been increasing, and will still further increase until the grain crops of 1891 become available for export. Moreover the heavy "balance of trade" against the United States, occasioned by the enormous imports of goods in anticipation of the higher duties levied by the M'Kinley Tariff Act, has now been liquidated. Still further, at least a portion of the considerable amount of American Stock Exchange securities brought back from Europe during last winter and spring has been paid for. The *Magazine* recognises, however, that the uncertain element in the situation is the attitude of the Russian Government in respect of its command over the available gold supplies, and this is described as "a new menace to the business world." Rather strong expressions are used with reference to the power which Russia is supposed to hold over the international money market, and it is even described as a new phase of the struggle between the East and West. How the gold, recently drawn from the United States, in order to provide for possible Russian demands, is to be withdrawn, the *Magazine* does not show, but some severe remarks are made on the conduct of the financiers of Western Europe, who have, by negotiating loans to Russia, put themselves in the position of being compelled to take gold from the United States in order to fulfil their obligations.

The recent approximation of the price of the Four per Cent. rupee loans to that of the Four and-a-Half per Cents. has been attributed to a spreading opinion that, in view of the fact that the latter will be redeemable or convertible on September 1, 1893, they have been quoted relatively too high. According to a leading Frankfort paper, however, a different opinion is held in banking circles in that important financial centre. It is argued that it is too early yet to assume that the redemption of the loan or its conversion in 1893 would involve holders at recent prices in loss (the price having been quoted above the silver parity), as the positions of affairs in 1893 cannot yet be foreseen." In Frankfort, therefore, there is more disposition to take into account the fact that the Four per Cents. are redeemable at any time with three months' notice, and as the Indian Government could at present apparently borrow in silver at less than 4 per cent., the danger of conversion is considered to be much more imminent in the case of the Four per Cents. than in that of the Four and-a-Half per Cents. Whatever value may be attached to the argument, its appearance in a Frankfort paper is an interesting illustration of the increased attention to the Indian silver loans which has been given on the Continent since the American silver legislation of last year.

At the meeting of the Thewfikieh Steam Navigation Company at Cairo the other day a dividend of 6¾ per cent. for the financial year ending on April 30 last was declared, 15 per cent. of the gross earnings being also added to the reserve fund. The accounts showed an increase of 62 per cent. in the traffic returns compared with the previous financial year.

The French Minister of Commerce, M. Jules Roche, has recently given especial attention to the promotion of trade between France and the colonial possessions of that country. He has addressed a circular letter to all French Chambers of Commerce having commercial museums with a view to securing a reciprocal distribution of samples of goods which might be advantageously exchanged between the "mother" country and the

PURE PERSONALITIES.

When the present Archbishop Designate of York was Vicar of Kensington, he was what is popularly termed "a duck of a person." He started a "Society of the Love of Jesus" for ladies under thirty, the only male member of the "Sisterhood" being the Vicar. The rules were printed with the utmost secrecy at the local printer's, with strict orders that the MS. was to be returned with the proof. But the proof itself was forgotten, and when this was done with it was thrown into the waste basket. There it met the searching eye of an official connected with the local paper. He incontinently sat him down and wrote a copy of verses on "The Kensington Agapemone," which he published in a periodical, *Mayfair*, then just commencing its career. Great was the flutter in Kensington when the poem appeared! Clerical and female detectives tried hard to find out who had turned traitor. The Vicar could never get at the secret. The Archbishop Designate is welcome to the information now, if he has not long ceased to care about it.

Mr. W. H. Gladstone, the eldest son of the ex-Premier, was a man of a very simple and retiring character and greatly beloved of his acquaintances. Though he had a seat in Parliament for a number of years and was, during part of the time, a Junior Lord of the Treasury, he never took an active part in politics. His personal preference was always in favor of a country life, and it was with a feeling of relief to himself that he escaped finally from the arena of the House of Commons. He first entered Parliament in 1865 as M. P. for Chester, his colleague being the present Duke of Westminster, and one of his defeated adversaries Mr. Raikes, the present Postmaster-General. It was on this occasion that *Mr. Punch* produced his famous picture of Earl Russell trotting out a kicking, impatient Viscount Amberley, and Mr. Gladstone leading forth a shy and diffident son. Speaking in support of this son at Chester Music Hall, Mr. Gladstone uttered his famous declaration, "The principle of Liberalism is trust in the people tempered by prudence," subsequently altered to "qualified."

Mr. Gladstone married a daughter of Lord Blantyre, and leaves several children behind him. About a year and-a-half ago he completed a new house for himself on the outskirts of the great park which surrounds Hawarden Castle. The house is not a large one, but is close to the village of Hawarden, in all of whose local undertakings Mr. Gladstone took a keen interest. He was a lover of cricket, and though not so famous at the game as his cousins the Lyttelstons, he often might be seen playing in the Hawarden eleven before he was attacked by his illness. That illness was due to the growth of a tumor on the brain, which the surgeons, who carried out the recent operation, hoped to be able to remove.

General regret is felt in South Wales for the death of the eldest daughter of Lord Dunraven, Lady Florence-Enid Quin, which was announced on Thursday the 9th current. The deceased young lady, who was born in 1870, had not yet attained her majority. She was popular with all who knew her in her Welsh home, none the less so because she took deep interest in the antiquities and literature of her country; and in one of the South Wales papers Morien, the Druid journalist, has paid a graceful tribute to her memory, which reads like a prose elegy. He declares that he had pictured a time when this "daughter of Dunraven would occupy and adorn at national Cymric gatherings, a position once adorned by the native princesses of Wales." Earl Dunraven has two other daughters, but no son. The family is of purely Celtic origin.

In a book professing to be a study of England's latest royal guest, the young Emperor William, Mr. Harold Frederic says:—"Those who see the young German Emperor on a State occasion think of him as almost a tall man, with a stern, thoughtful face and the most distinguished bearing of any sovereign in Europe. He holds himself with arrow-like straightness, bears his uniform or robes with proud grace, and draws his features into a kind of mask of imperial dignity and reserved wisdom and strength very impressive to the beholder." In private life his face "wears a softened and kindly expression." His "skin is a tawny brown, through which of late an unhealthy pallor, the product of overwork and sleeplessness, at times shows itself. His hair is of average darkness, but his small and habitually curled moustache is of a light yellowish color."

William is a good deal of an Englishman. He is passionately fond of healthy, manly sport. He has all the British passion for the sea, and is the first German monarch who has shown an intelligent interest in naval matters. Mr. Frederic says that no gentlemen on the Continent keeps a keener or more interested watch upon English sport than the young Emperor. He rides, like an Englishman and his "love of exercise for its own sake is truly English. He fences admirably, is a skilful boatman, swims and bowls well and with zest, and delights in mountain climbing. No other Prussian prince has ever been so fond of shooting." He is fond of the theatre and is an accomplished yachtsman.

The Emperor has recently denounced gambling in the army, and Mr. Frederic assures us that "no gambling casino or mere frivolous watering-place so much as knows William by sight. He detests the whole spirit of these princely resorts. He drinks with tolerable freedom at dinner, and is neither a prig nor a prude, but he is distinctly a moral man." "William," our authority further says, "lives a plain and simple life; the service and routine of his palaces are those of an officer's mess. He is a heavy eater, with a preference for homely dishes; he smokes great numbers of light Dutch cigars which cost about three-half-pence each. He addresses all persons whom he meets in an official capacity in the terse form and curt, sharp tone of a drill sergeant. Although in private conversation with friends his voice is soft and pleasant, all his public speeches are declaimed in a harsh and rattling voice, with abruptly ended sentences."

The Emperor's left arm much interests people. It is in that unfortunate position that it knows not what its companion does. It is practically dead. William has trained it to hold the reins when he rides, but that is the sum of its usefulness. The arm hangs limp at his side, and is four inches shorter than its fellow. The hand is malformed and the fingers rudimentary. At table he has a combined knife and fork, which slide into each other, which he uses with much dexterity, and, of course, with one hand. The invalid arm dates from his birth, and is ascribed to the ignorance and ineptitude of a physician. The inflammation of his ear is a matter of much graver importance than the arm. No one seems to know what the affection is. It grows worse in cold and wet weather.

Mr. G. W. E. Russell is a cousin of the late Duke of Bedford, and has from his first entry in political life been a sound and progressive Liberal. He became acquainted with Mr. Gladstone personally about ten years ago, and from that time to this has been on terms of close intimacy with the right honorable gentleman. Few among the younger race of politicians have been more welcome at Hawarden or at Mr. Gladstone's private table in London than Mr. Russell, who has thus had abundant opportunity of becoming acquainted with the great statesman. Mr. Russell is an accurate observer and a keen critic of character. He is, like Mr. Gladstone, a strong Churchman, and belongs to the young High Church party, which has given so many instances of almost apostolic devotion to duty.

It is not generally known that Mr. W. H. Gladstone was the editor of the now authorised arrangement of the National Anthem approved at the War Office, as the authorities desired to put a stop to the eccentric versions introduced by various bandmasters. The Emperor William I. invited Mr. W. H. Gladstone once, when at Berlin, to hear a famous orchestra, who performed "God save the Queen" in a style which the Emperor declared was not what he heard in London. His Majesty asked Mr. Gladstone to take the *baton* and conduct the anthem. This he did so satisfactorily that the Emperor commanded its adoption by the Imperial bands.

Dr. S. H. Habershon, of Brook-st., who has lately been in attendance on Mr. Gladstone at Corton, is one of the most rapidly rising among young physicians. He is the only son of the late Dr. S. O. Habershon, and is—like his father—a consultant physician. Though still young in the medical world, he holds many appointments in connection with London hospitals, and honors and prizes have come to him thick and fast, his latest distinction being his election this year to the coveted room of Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. Dr. Habershon is married to a daughter of Mr. R. Davies, Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-Killer (composed of water and gases), which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla and Cumballa Hill) and Poona.

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Sold by all chemists
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PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

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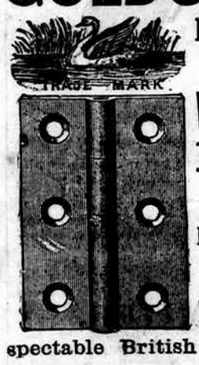

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Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH
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Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is great boon; simple, refreshing and efficacious."
MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.
There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—"ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."
Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.
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Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
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THE HISTORY OF MANKIND CONVINCES US

That disasters are in reality stepping stones for higher progress. To prevent disastrous diseases from poisoned blood, use
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.
Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion is MOST STRIKING.
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HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything without any benefit, I was recommended your 'FRUIT SALT,' and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."
THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS (MOROCCO), NORTH AFRICA.—Mr. Harold Crichton-Browne, in a letter from the Atlas Mountains, says:—"The Kaid of Demnet treated us so well that we desired, on leaving, to make him some acknowledgment, and presented him with a bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' with which he was much pleased."—*The World*, September 12, 1888.
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER SALINES.—"Dear Sir,—Having been in the habit of taking your 'FRUIT SALT' for many years, I think it only right to tell you that I consider it a most invaluable medicine, and far superior to all other saline mixtures. I am never without a bottle of it in the house, as I find it possesses three most desirable qualities, namely, it is pleasant to the taste, promptly efficacious, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects.—A DEVONSHIRE LADY.—Jan. 25, 1889."
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FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING.
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

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Their efficacy is marvellous, they have cured numbers of cases where even life has been despaired of by our cleverest specialists.
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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
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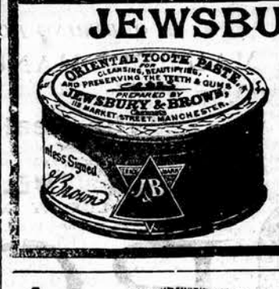

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GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa. Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
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In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.
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HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.
HAY'S HOP ALE.
The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.
It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—
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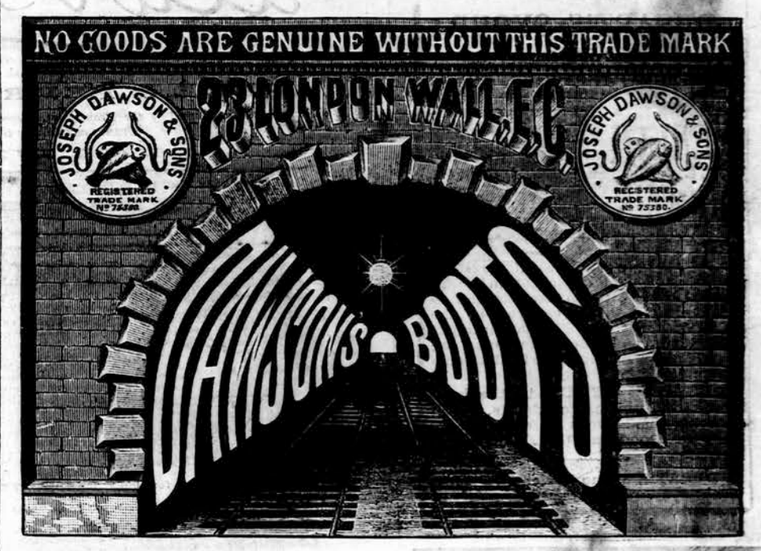
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All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

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HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

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SICK HEADACHES
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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

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Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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WHISKY IN JARS.

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

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HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES

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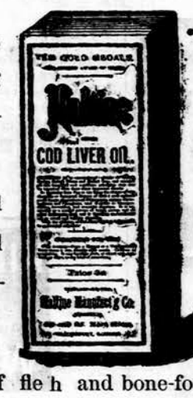

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